

BIG DEMOCRATIC MEETING

STATE FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS AT YORK.

Addressed by Secretary of State
Wm. J. Bryan and Congressman
A. Mitchell Palmer.

The State Federation of Democratic Clubs met in York on Tuesday of last week, Sept. 2, and Adams county Democracy was represented by one club, the Wilson and Marshall Club of New Oxford and the representatives of this club took a prominent part in the business sessions of the Federation. Joseph J. Weaver being chairman of the Committee on Constitution and Rules, and J. E. C. Miller, Jr., a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

The first business session was on Tuesday morning and was presided over by Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Wm. B. Wilson, who at once named the committees on Auditing, Constitution and Rules, Resolutions, and Credentials.

At the afternoon session reports from the committees were received. There was no contest against any credentials and the temporary roll call was adopted. The report of Francis Fisher Kane, of Philadelphia, showed a balance of \$110.02 and auditing committee reported the report of the treasurer to be correct in every way. The report of the committee on constitution and rules was made by chairman Joseph I. Weaver, of New Oxford and the report adopted that the rules of parliament and procedure governing the National House of Representatives govern the deliberations of the Convention. The Committee on Resolutions presented a report which was unanimously adopted.

Mayor of York, John R. Lafean, welcomed the Federation and the President of the Federation, Hon. Wm. B. Wilson thanked the Mayor for his expressions of hospitality.

Upon the election of officers for the Federation for the ensuing year, Hon. William B. Wilson was unanimously re-elected President. The other officers elected were as follows: Vice Presidents, Frank C. Seitz, of Harrisburg; Leon M. Levy, of Scranton; John A. Ziegenfuss, of Carbon county; Warren W. Bailey, of Johnstown and John M. Hill, of Philadelphia; Secretary, Dr. W. Horace Hoskins, of Philadelphia; Treasurer, Elmer E. Frey, of York. The newly elected officers were called for and those present made brief addresses.

Farmer Wm. J. Creasy made an address on "The Fifty Million Dollar Bond Issue," in which he said that the building of good roads is in an experimental state and that there is no standard road that the State highway department can recommend and that to put fifty million dollars into such work would not be business by any means.

J. Lowry Humes, Democratic floor leader of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg last winter explained in a talk the non-partisan ballots and the party enrollment law.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Federation of Democratic clubs in Pennsylvania, at its annual meeting assembled at York, Pennsylvania, on September 2, 1913, extends its greeting to the Democrats of Pennsylvania, and the nation, and expresses its appreciation of the enthusiastic cooperation which they have extended to the Democratic clubs of the state during the past year. During that time the club organizations of the state have largely increased in numbers and enthusiasm, and there has been added to their rolls of membership large numbers of courageous and enthusiastic Democrats, and their effort aided materially to the building up of the party organization in the state in the last campaign. We would urge the Democrats of the communities which are not now favored by the enthusiasm and support of Democratic clubs that they organize at once clubs which will be of invaluable service to them locally and to the party in the state in the next campaign.

We congratulate the Democracy of the nation upon the courageous and painstaking manner in which President Wilson and a Democratic Congress have approached, and, as we believe, largely mastered the tariff question, and we believe that the Underwood tariff bill, when it finally becomes a law, will be found to be the fairest and most satisfactory tariff law in the history of tariff legislation. Heretofore all efforts at tariff revision have resulted in nation wide agitation and to a greater or less extent inconvenience the business interests of the country. At last the inequalities and inequities of existing tariff laws are so generally admitted that all interests affected are reconciled to a revision of schedules and the only honest anxiety that is manifested in any part of the country is for the speedy adoption of the Underwood bill, and an early return to the tariff principles for which the Democratic party has been contending for many years. The statesmanlike manner in which President Wilson's administration has met the tariff question argues well for its future and the country may rest assured that the many other perplexing questions which will confront it will be met in the same fearless and progressive manner.

We commend President Wilson upon the stand he has taken in the perplexing Mexican question, and, while we believe that the country should protect its citizens in every land, we feel that peaceful methods should be adopted to this end wherever such a

course is possible, and, recognizing that the life of one American is worth more to the nation than either the material or political aggrandizement of any revolutionary band, we feel that the president's course is truly in keeping with the peaceful, home-loving characteristics of the people of this nation. We congratulate the people of Pennsylvania upon the fact that the re-organization and restoration of the Democratic party has furnished to them a medium through which they can secure the control of their own government, and the opportunity to once more rule themselves. During the last session of the legislature, the Democratic party proved itself a constructive party, and made an earnest effort to secure the enactment of laws that would prevent the domination of the state by political bosses, and that would compel an economic, efficient and businesslike control of public affairs in the interest of the whole people. The assistance and co-operation of the state organization made it possible to present for legislative consideration bills that were comprehensive in their scope and just and reasonable in their application. The party platform of the last campaign pledged the party and its representatives to several specific legislative reforms; each one was properly presented to the general assembly, and the party's representatives did their utmost to secure their enactment. The Democratic party believes that a pledge made to the people through the party platform should be held inviolate by all those who secure election as candidates upon that platform, and we believe that the Democrats of Pennsylvania cannot recognize as Democrats, anyone who in public position has disregarded the pledges of that party, and we heartily commend the party leaders in the state for their fearless criticism of those who have failed to keep the party pledges.

LUNCHEON.

At 5.30 the members of the Federation were taken by trolley to the Country Club, where luncheon was served.

Among the distinguished guests at the luncheon were Secretaries Bryan and Wilson, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General James I. Blakeslee, State Chairman Roland S. Morris, Hon. Vance C. McCormick and Resident Secretary Warren Van Dyke, of Harrisburg, and Congressman Frank L. Dierksen, of the Seventeenth district, and Andrew R. Brodbeck, of the Adams-York district.

EVENING SESSION.

The High School Auditorium of York was packed with a crowd exceeding two thousand in number in the evening to hear the great speeches of the leaders of Democracy in State and nation.

Hon. William B. Wilson, president of the Federation, and Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Wilson's cabinet, was the first speaker.

Mr. Wilson began his remarks by stating that it was from the speaking and writing of former Judge Black of York that he learned his first lessons in Democracy, and defined his idea of democracy as being that form of government that best preserved the rights of the greatest number of people. He called attention to the fact that the Democratic party has acted in such a manner as to deserve the confidence of the people, and that it has undertaken to fulfill the pledges made in its platform. Reference was made to the tariff revision to change conditions under which a very few have become very rich at the expense of the many. He also pointed out the absurdity of the claims that such a tariff has been necessary to protect the American laborer from the paupers of Europe in view of the fact that there is a constant tide of their pauper labor flowing in from Europe all the time to compete with him at home.

The result of this, he said, is that he has to buy all the necessities of life in a protected market, while he has to sell the only thing he has for sale, his labor power, in a market that has free trade with all the world. The difference between the high prices he has to pay for the things he buys and the cheaper prices he gets for his labor because of this importation of foreigners, he added, has made more multi-millionaires in the last few years than were ever made in the world before in a similar length of time. He also touched briefly on the pending revision of the banking laws.

After paying a glowing compliment to Congressman Palmer for the important part he has taken in the reform work of congress, he introduced the congressman as the next speaker.

PALMER'S SPEECH.

Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer started out by saying that he did not come to make a speech, and ended up by delivering a ringing declaration of principles upon which the party can make the next state campaign. His remarks were largely addressed to the members of the federation. He called attention to the fact that it was at the Harrisburg meeting when the federation was formed that Mr. Wilson then governor of New Jersey, made the famous speech that won Pennsylvania to his cause. He also related what a power the federation was in the work of that campaign.

Then he passed on to the declaration that the federation presents the only practical medium of setting forth the doctrines of Democracy in the future, as the state conventions have been abolished, and it is only through such organizations that platforms may be promulgated in the days to come. As he views the matter, in the future the annual meeting of the federation must be to the Democracy of the state, so far as the proclamation of its principles is concerned. (Continued on page 4.)

WHAT GETTYSBURG NEEDS

AN AUTOMOBILE FIRE AND CHEMICAL ENGINE

Ways Suggested to Town Council to go After and Supply This Need.

The special meeting of the Town Council on Tuesday evening of last week could not be held for want of a quorum but there was an informal conference between members present and a representative of the America La France Fire Engine Company. The latter urged the purchase of a two-wheel double track 35 gallon chemical engine drawn by hand and to cost \$620. There is no want or need in this town for any further fire apparatus to be moved by hand.

What Gettysburg needs and should have as quick as it can be obtained, is an automobile fire and chemical engine combined, one of the latest patterns, and fully equipped. If a deal could be worked out successfully.

To be more specific, lightning recently struck the cupola of the Seminary and the resulting fire consumed the cupola. The firemen bravely fought the flames and prevented further destruction of a building worth the price of four or five fire engines. Last year fire was discovered in Stevens Hall and the Fire Company confined it to the part of the building in which it started and saved a building worth the price of two auto fire engines. Only a few years ago South College had an ugly fire and was saved from destruction. The county has very valuable buildings in the Court House and Jail and should contribute to their protection from fire. The County Home has a very valuable plant needing protection all the time. The School District has three valuable school buildings. There are railroad properties, the electric light plant, the gas plant, bank buildings and other buildings owned by corporations. Practically on top of these buildings is a borough tax paid. The corporation would be taken at a worth while price and credited on the price of the auto engine, that should be done, but the present engine should not be sacrificed at any ridiculous price. Rather than that it should be kept for whatever help it can give.

According to information obtained an automobile combined fire and chemical engine would cost about \$6,000. To discuss ways and means of getting something less than a new auto engine would only be temporizing with the situation and putting off farther in the future the real need of the town, the auto engine, always ready at the engine house ready to go at the turn of a button and ready to work as soon as attached to a pump.

The question facing this town is not what kind of an apparatus to buy for the protection of the town from fire, but how to get the money to pay for the best apparatus, a \$6,000 engine. The borough is in debt to the extent that it could not go into the purchase of a \$6,000 engine without a vote of the people at an election. If there was no other way that course might be resorted to and the people would certainly vote the money.

There are, however, other ways to get the money for this most important need. We commend the matter to the attention of the Town Council, not a cursory attention to be tabled and then thrown out of the window. Give it an attention such as one gives when one puts ones shoulder to the wheel to make an undertaking and the thing will be done. It is suggested that the Town Council appoint a committee. Such a committee might include one or more citizens outside the Council, as representative a committee as might be obtained and all dedicated to accomplish the thing. There will be many ways for the consideration of such a committee.

There are in this town quite a number of buildings of a public and corporate character, buildings used for purposes giving this community distinction but on account of such purposes they are buildings upon which no tax is paid. Some of these buildings have had and always will have the valiant and efficient services of the Fire Company whenever needed to protect them from the fire and the corporations are paying annually big sums for insurance and better fire protection by reason of better fire fighting apparatus would like to decrease the rate of insurance. The corporations owning these buildings could well afford to make some donations toward the purchase of fire fighting apparatus. This suggestion was made recently in the presence of an official and the response was friendly and hearty made that "it would be glad to." The corporations were not asked to do anything of the kind more than a quarter a century ago when the present engine was bought, that has been so successfully used to fight our fires. We believe a proposition submitted by a committee of the Town Council and citizens in the right spirit would be responded to in the same spirit. The matter is one corporations can legally do, to make expenditures to increase the protection of their property from fire. There is no good reason why the matter could not be done as all are interested in the better protection of their own properties, and of the many homes in this place dependent upon them or upon whom they are dependent. There are still other valuable properties in the town that could be approached before resort is made to the owners of homes.

If the corporations of the town would voluntarily make contributions

of amounts equal to the borough tax rate for a single year on the values of their buildings, the fund would be so nearly sufficient to purchase an auto fire and chemical engine that a popular subscription would quickly complete any amount needed. It would give a fire fighting apparatus likely sufficient for a quarter of a century. Is this not the way? If so, why not follow it?

\$7032 To Repair Monuments

It will cost the government \$7,032 to replace and restore to their original condition nine fine monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg, which were damaged by an unknown vandal late in the afternoon and evening of March 4, last.

The vandal attacked one monument after another, with apparently no other motive than pure maliciousness, as he took none of the broken pieces away.

The appropriation of the amount named has been recommended by the house appropriations committee in the deficiency appropriation bill. This is the only time such vandalism has been perpetuated on a national battlefield under the control of the government with the single exception of a previous case at Shiloh battlefield. Assistant Secretary Breckenridge thinks it was "the result of an outburst of a crazy man." Special agents of the department of justice have been investigating the matter since March without finding a single clue.

The monuments at Gettysburg have cost more than \$1,000,000, nearly every organization and regiment having erected one.

The vandal knocked off the nose and foot of one statue, and in various ways made the nine monuments unsightly. His route across the battlefield was through the woods to the site of the Fifth corps headquarters marker, which was erected by the Gettysburg National Park commission. The corners of four mattress crosses were knocked off and the capstone broken. The entire monument will have to be replaced.

The vandal then attacked the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts infantry monument, 100 feet distant, which was erected by the state of Massachusetts and survivors of the regiment, chiseling off the butt and part of the barrel of one of the guns.

From there the vandal passed through a grove to the monument of the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania infantry, erected by the state of Pennsylvania and survivors. He smashed the stock and barrel of the gun and broke off the nose, hand, foot and capvisor of the soldier's statue.

Then he proceeded 900 feet north of Devil's Den to the monument of the Sixth New Jersey infantry, erected by the State of New Jersey and by private contributions. He damaged this monument by breaking a gun stock, chipping corners of the plinth and smashing the corners of the obelisk.

He crossed Plum Run to the monument of the Fortieth New York infantry, which was erected by the state of New York and survivors, and attacked the figure of a soldier, damaging the nose, chin, foot, hand, cartridge box, stock and gun barrel. It will cost \$1,500 to replace this figure.

The vandal continued his raid between the Round Tops to the monument of the Vermont brigade, erected by the state of Vermont. There is a granite figure of a lion couchant on top of the monument. The lower jaw of the lion was broken, as well as its tail and projections about the lion's body. It will cost the government \$1,200 to replace the lion.

Crossing the Taneytown road, the vandal did over \$1,000 damage to the monument of the Sixth Maine infantry, \$500 damage to the monument of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania infantry and over \$500 damage to the monument of the Fifth Wisconsin infantry.

MARRIAGES.

HARTMAN—OCKER—At the home of the bride on Hanover street, on last Thursday afternoon, Miss Alda M. Ocker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. A. Ocker and George E. Hartman, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hartman were united in marriage, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. B. Baker. The Ocker home was prettily decorated in a color scheme of yellow and green. Miss Estelle Hinkle, of York, played the Lohengrin march as the wedding party entered the parlor. Little Mary Jane Gates, of Lebanon, was flower girl and Master Benjamin Kindig, of Lebanon, was ring bearer. Mrs. Paul Gates, of Lebanon, was matron of honor and J. Calvin Hartman, brother of the groom, best man. The bride wore a handsome lace robe over white tulle and carried brides roses. The matron of honor wore a gown of flowered chiffon, pink messaline and carried chrysanthemums. A wedding dinner followed the ceremony and on the afternoon train on the Reading the newly weds left for a honeymoon trip to New York City and the New England States. The groom is a graduate of the High School of this place and of Gettysburg College in 1912, and since then has been connected with the John C. Lower company of this place.

NICHOLSON—BIDDLE—On Sept. 4 at the home of the bride, Miss Mamie L. Biddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Biddle of Carlisle street and Frank A. Nicholson, of Worthington, were united in marriage by Rev. J. B. Baker. The ceremony took place in the parlor which was decorated with flowers and plants in a pink and white scheme. The bride's gown was light blue satin and she carried brides roses. A wedding supper followed the ceremony. After an extended wedding trip in the fall Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson will make their home at Worthington.

MAUSS—ECKERT—On last Thursday, at Biglerville, Miss Anna E. Eckert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Eckert, and John A. Mauss, both of Table Rock, were united in marriage by Rev. C. F. Floto.

CURRIEN—MARTZ—On last Thursday, at the home of the bride Miss Grace A. Martz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Martz, of York street, this place, and Robert M. Currien, employed at the furniture plant were united in marriage by Rev. D. T. Koser. After the ceremony a dinner was served. Mr. and Mrs. Currien left for a trip to Philadelphia and Niagara Falls.

SHARP—CRAIGHEAD—On last Thursday evening, Miss Augusta Louise Craighead, of Carlisle, and Richard Woods Sharp, of Kansas City, Kansas, were married at the Craighead home by Rev. Dr. George Norcross, assisted by Rev. E. H. Kellogg. The bride's sisters Miss Jemina Craighead was maid of honor and Misses Mary Beeten and Ella Davis, of Carlisle, Martha Dickson of Gettysburg and Mary Sharp of Topeka, Kansas were bridesmaids. John Sharp, of Topeka, brother of the groom was best man. Margaret and William Gilliland of Biglerville were ribbon bearers. The wedding march was played by Miss Mary Fletcher and Miss Edith Beeten sang the betrothal song.

Organize Democratic Clubs.

Every Democratic voter of Adams county can read with profit the report of the big Democratic meeting at York to be found in other columns. When the reading has been finished go back and reread the words of Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, "State Conventions have been abolished and it is only through such organizations as the Federation of Democratic Clubs that platforms may be promulgated in the days to come," and "The Federation and Clubs of which it is composed should be built up so that it may in reality be the voice of Democracy speaking in Pennsylvania."

There have been many changes in our election laws in recent years and there will be others in the near future, by which the election machinery will be brought nearer the people and better record the will of the people. Election machinery, however, cannot more take the place of parties and party organization than a church building can take the place of the religious convictions of the congregation. The new election machinery has left things at sea as demonstrated in districts having no party nominations. There must be party principle and there must be candidates representing these principles and election machinery will not provide all this to a party doing nothing with folded hands.

There has been much reform legislation in the interests of a government of, for and by the people and this will all be a failure if party organization is to be destroyed, to give place to political indifference as the election machinery goes around. Democratic forms of government depend upon the people, and along with new election machinery should go hand in hand new forms of party organization. When State and county conventions have been abolished Democratic political principles and sentiment must be crystallized into new expressions, such as clubs and federations so as to maintain party organizations.

In this new political era of doing things differently than they have been done before, the Democrats of Adams county have only one club instead of thirty-five it should have. New Oxford Club leads the way. Let the Democrats of the county awaken to the situation. Democrat Clubs should be formed in every election district and use school houses for periodical meetings. This year should see Democratic Clubs in every borough in county and many townships. Every Democratic voter should be invited to become members of these clubs and all clubs should become members of a county federation with a convention every year and all clubs members of the State Federation and being represented in its annual meeting. Don't stop to think about it. Get busy. Organize Democratic Clubs.

Accidents.

On Monday the trolley had a collision while hauling large numbers of the excursion. Two cars were going out the Emmitsburg road, the forward one had passed around the curve near the Redding home and came to a stop. The second car came around the curve not knowing the car ahead had stopped. Every attempt was made to stop the car before they went together but there was a bump with no damage to cars but two colored men and a colored woman fell off a car and received slight bruises.

Jonathan Wister of Franklin township met with an accident at his home. He was in the yard and fell backward breaking a leg near the hip.

Mrs. Sallie Miller living on the Geo. Wolf farm south of town was knocked down last week by a dehorned bull and trampled upon. While the animal backed before making a second rush she managed to get upon her feet and over a fence. She received a number of painful bruises on her body.

Bullet Through Mirror.

On Tuesday morning, Joseph Black, colored, a waiter at the Eagle Hotel, was at the City Hotel and was drinking. He began to quarrel with a companion and pulling a revolver discharged it four times, three bullets entering the ceiling and the fourth went through the big mirror in bar. Black was arrested later and making a comparison about the jail was asked by Sheriff Thompson whether he had been in other jails, replied that he had been in seven of them.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED

ALONG THE LINES OF INDIVIDUAL HAPPENINGS.

Comings and Goings, Social Events and Other Items of Interest.

—Mr. and Mrs. Pearre Wantz and children have returned to Westminster after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Bream.

—Miss Mary Barbehenn of Brodbeck spent Sunday with her grandfather Henry Barbehenn.

—Miss Mary Ramer of Baltimore street is the guest of friends in Harrisburg.

—Mrs. Sheely of Springs Avenue is spending several weeks in Norfolk, Virginia.

—Miss Castle of Thurmont and Miss Hane and Miss Hardt of Washington are guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Kuhlman.

—Mr. Guy Aurand of Washington is visiting at the home of her aunts the Misses O'Neal.

—J. Calvin Hartman was the guest of a house party of his fraternity brothers at Pen Mar for several days last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stock have gone to Pittsburgh to visit their son Raymond Stock who is in the employ of the Westinghouse Company.

—Mrs. Beittler and Mrs. Bushman of Steinwehr Avenue have been spending the past few days with friends in Waynesboro.

—J. Willard Hershey has returned to Defiance College, Defiance Ohio, after spending a few weeks with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Hershey.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Hershey and son C. Raymond, of Greensburg, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Hershey.

—Miss Catherine Barbehenn is spending some time with her uncle N. C. Barbehenn in Philadelphia. Mr. Willard Barbehenn, who graduated last year from the High School at Gettysburg, where he will enter the Pierce Business College.

—Dr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Granville have returned from a three weeks trip to Chicago and Madison, Wisconsin.

—Mrs. D. J. Swartz spent a short time with friends in Carlisle last week.

—Miss Emma Mertz has gone to Wilmington, Del., to spend some time with relatives there.

—Harry E. Bumbaugh was taken to the York hospital last week where he was successfully operated upon for appendicitis.

—Mr. and Mrs. Hagstoz, of Hadonfield have returned to their home after a visit at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Diehl.

—Mrs. MacNiel of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Mrs. Raymond MacNiel and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Slentz and Millard M. Tawney of Harrisburg were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tawney.

—Miss Vergie Musser has returned from a three weeks vacation trip to Hanover, York, Lancaster, Baltimore and Washington.

—Mrs. Cummings and son of Lancaster and A. C. Gardner of York Springs spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smiley.

—Major Richardson of Canandaigua is spending some time in town.

—Mrs. Gilbert Myers visited relatives in town during the past week.

—Mr. Brauer and son have returned to Baltimore after visiting at the home of Mrs. Chas. Kappes for several weeks.

—Rev. and Mrs. Oscar Dean have returned to their home in Wheeling, W. Va., after a brief visit with Prof. and Mrs. Fred Troxel.

—Mr. and Mrs. John B. Zinn left yesterday for Amherst, Mass., where Mr. Zinn will be assistant professor in chemistry at Amherst College.

—Thomas McSherry left last week for Silver City, New Mexico, to join his brother Cyprian McSherry who is an attorney in that city.

—Dr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Alleman and son have returned from a three months trip abroad visiting Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, Greece and the Holy Land. While in Athens Dr. Alleman met two soldiers and was surprised to hear one call out to him "Gettysburg." It proved to be Gus W. W. Alleman proprietor of the candy store on Chambersburg St.

—Mrs. Charles Diehl and children have returned to their home in Philadelphia after spending some time with Mrs. Wm. Tawney.

—Miss Mary Barbehenn has returned from a visit to her home in Albion.

—Lester L. Lancaster is spending some time at the home of his father, Mr. J. H. Lancaster, in Chambersburg.

—George L. W. W. has returned to Norrisstown from his vacation at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Wierman.

Parent-Teacher Association.

The first meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association will be held at the High School, second Friday of the month, Sept. 22, in the High School building on York Street. The entertainment for the first meeting of the association will be a Band Concert on the lawn in front of the building from 7 to 8 o'clock. When the Association convenes the work of the year ahead will be discussed in short talks and at the close the vote will be taken for the Home and School Bazaar, the school having the largest number of parents of children present winning the pennant.

YOUR KIND OF A SHOE STORE OPENS **Sept. 6**



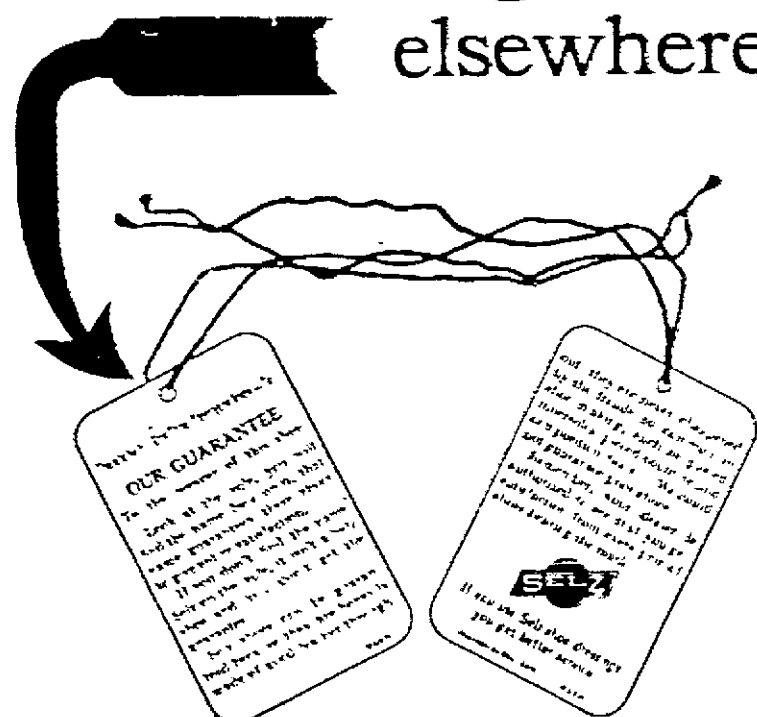
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- Courtesy in service that will make you feel—whether rich or poor—that we care more for the profit of a satisfied customer than the money profit in selling the shoes. The stamp of SELZ on a shoe means
- A guarantee of satisfaction that will outlast the shoes; nothing like it elsewhere in the shoe world. Read it. It's YOUR protection.



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Three High Efficiency Pneumatic Pumps, assuring a constant and effective suction.

New Flanged Twelve-inch Suction Nozzle with which one may clean close to walls.

Cloth Dust Box with Flexible Metal Sides for retaining dust and dirt drawn from rugs, carpets, etc.

Special Oil-Treated Bearings, accounting for the ease of operation. They never require oiling.

Automatic Brush Adjustment on the combination type, adapting them to any grade of rug or carpet.

Self-Adjusting Metal Clasp which holds the handle in a perpendicular position when the sweeper is standing on the floor and prevents the sweeper from tilting when being carried.

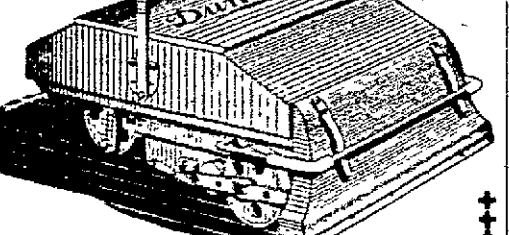
Three-Ply Veneered Wood Tops.

Highest Grade Steel handle and nozzle bales.

Finest Five-Coat Mahogany Furniture Finish.

Combination Sweeper is deposited in a drawer. Both dust box and drawer are very easily and quickly removed and

Easily Emptied. It is possible to thoroughly pneumatic clean carpets and rugs and also pick up all lint, pins, threads, ravelings, etc., in one operation, because it has a most efficient revolving brush in addition to the pneumatic nozzle. The plain suction sweeper simply has the pneumatic feature without the revolving brush



Guaranteed Fully for a year to do the work we claim for them and also against any defects in workmanship or material.

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Made of best Ohio Clay Vitrified and glazed to a smooth, hard dark even color. The tile are so thoroughly interlocked with heavy tile clamps and so heavily reinforced with cold, twisted steel the entire height of the Silo, that it will stand forever. It is the only Silo that is absolutely fire-proof, having the Hollow Tile doors. It is sold under an Iron Clad Guarantee.

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Either five passenger or two passenger cars—as desired.

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Journalism in Russia.

"The style of Russian journalism," says Stephen Graham, in "Changing Russia," "is most refreshing. The brevity of the sentence and the paragraph has been developed to the absolute. I opened Satirikon one day to find heading the first article on the first page: 'Split in my eye, reader! Split right in my eye!'"

"There is nothing in English or American journalism equal to that. But such a sentence is not exceptional. It sets the tone of the paper, and Satirikon is read by every one, from the student to the grand duke. Every one who would not miss something essential in the Russian soul should look at Satirikon. *** It is horrible, but it is instructive. It is even powerful and refreshing if you can enter into its spirit without losing your own. It is forceful, brutal, cynical, Rabelaisian. *** Despite its monstrous pictures and its style, which permits all things, it is yet a faulty journal. There is nothing in it that the Russian woman finds objectionable."

Daniel O'Connell's Blarney.

Daniel O'Connell, says the British Weekly, spoke once to over 100,000 persons at an open air meeting in Birmingham. In those days women worked in the mines, and two or three rows of grimy, stalwart damsels, black and robust, with a blackness and robustness hardly ever seen now, formed themselves in front of them.

O'Connell rose and began, "Surrounded, as I am, by the fair, the gentle and the good"—Up went the grimy arms, and the grimy throats roared applause.

The fair, the gentle and the good cheered every sentence after that, and as they almost alone in the vast audience could hear what was said, their cheering was of some importance, because when they applauded the people behind applauded, and so on, till the outermost ring was reached, which rendered its tribute to the concluding sentence of the speech some time after it was over.

Merry Moving Time in Quebec.

May day is scarcely a merry one in the province of Quebec. Yearly leases prevail and expire April 30, so that the 1st of May is removal day. In Montreal and other large centers of the province many quaint scenes are to be witnessed, and it is held that you will see more furniture knocking about the streets May 1 than you ever saw in any second hand dealer's emporium. Many peculiar customs have come into being through this habit of the Quebec Canadians of flitting or removing at the same time. One of the most remarkable is that for the first three days of the month houses are held in common—that is to say, if the people into whose house you are moving have been unable to get away before your arrival you may all live together until May 3, when you can compel your predecessors to make their final exit.—London Spectator.

Good Pay for Hermits.

Hermits were a century or more back regarded as a picturesque feature of country houses. Samuel Rogers records that "Archibald Hamilton, afterward Duke of Hamilton, advertised for a hermit as an ornament to his pleasure grounds, and it was stipulated that the said hermit should have his beard shaved but once a year, and that only partially." Mark Twain, the squib of March in Lamplshire, offered \$50 a year for life to any man willing to live as a hermit on his estate for seven years. He was to be well supplied with provisions and books and other comforts and in return had to abstain from straying beyond his hermitage and from cutting his hair, beard or nails. The offer was accepted by a man who abode by the conditions for four years and then threw up the job.—London Chronicle.

Valuable Farm Sold.

Jos. Brockley, of Hanover, has sold his farm in Mt. Pleasant township, Adams county, about a mile west of Brushtown, to Jacob Murren, who is the tenant on the farm. The farm contains about 140 acres, improved with good buildings. The price to be paid is \$14,000. Possession will be given April 1st, 1914.

J. W. Frommeyer, of Baltimore, has sold his 75 acre farm situated in Reading township, near East Berlin, tenanted by J. L. Burgard, to Elmer Lau, of Bairs, York county, consideration \$14,000.

Church Notice.

Church services will be resumed in the Presbyterian Church, Hunterstown on September 14, morning services only. There will be no preaching next Sunday as the pastor is absent on his vacation. Sunday School meets every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.

Improves Farm.

Levi U. Foultz in the further improvement of the buildings on his Russell farm in Mt. Pleasant township, has put up new corn cribs, each thirty-four feet long and has been painting the barn, the dwelling house having been remodeled and painted last Spring, all adding greatly to the appearance of the property.

Are You Happy?

If you are it is safe to say that you enjoy good health, as it is impossible to be happy unless you are well. Noted physicians will tell you that bad stomachs and torpid livers are the cause of 95 per cent of all diseases.

For the past 42 years SEVEN BARKS has proved to be the unequalled remedy for all STOMACH, LIVER and KIDNEY troubles, and the greatest tonic and blood purifier known. It makes your digestion what it should be and keeps your entire system in good condition. Price of SEVEN BARKS is but 50 cents a bottle at all druggists. Money refunded if not satisfied. Address: C. W. BROWN, 63 Murray St., New York, N.Y.

PRESIDENT WILSON MEDAL

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT WILL MAKE THE MEDAL.

Medal of Every President Made and Preserved at the Mint.

In the fireproof vaults of Uncle Sam's great mint in Philadelphia, wrapped in oil-soaked rags and guarded with reverent care, lie the steel dies which at rare intervals are used to stamp the likenesses of former presidents. These likenesses in bronze are known as the presidential medals. Since the time of Washington it has been the custom for the secretary of the treasury to order dies bearing the likeness of the president to be engraved during the opening months of his term.

Therefore, so that Americans in the year 2000 can realize just how he appeared in office in ye ancient year of our Lord, 1913, President Wilson will soon pose for a medal. When completed, a few copies in gold, silver and bronze will be struck and the dies will be carefully wrapped and placed beside those of twenty-six other famous Americans who have preceded Mr. Wilson as president.

Although the presidential medals are made early in an administration, some great event or catastrophe might cause the reverse side of the die to be re-engraved. Should President Wilson be elected to a second term, the reverse side of the medal bearing his likeness would be re-engraved to record the fact.

The reverse side of the Lincoln medal was engraved three times. First, shortly after his first election, again after his election for a second term, and a third time to record his assassination, the painful period of the civil war. One was given to General Grant for "victories," and the other to Cornelius Vanderbilt in acknowledgment of his gift of a steamship to the Union. In this country there were but eighty-six medals of any character in existence up to 1878. Since the first congress of the United States authorized Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, to arrange for the presidential medal of President Washington, it has been the duty of the treasury department to make all preparations for making the dies.

Until after the civil war the medals were called Indian peace medals. Hundreds of them were struck during the first months of an administration and given to the Indian chiefs by the war department as peace offerings. In those days it was often said that the government could do more with one peace medal than it could with a whole company of soldiers. Among some of the tribes in the western reservations peace medals given to tribal chiefs four generations ago may still be found.

Although hardly more than 100 years have elapsed since President Washington's inauguration, there is hardly an existing record of his likeness. Besides the Presidential medal in the vaults of the treasury department, there are only two other likenesses made during his lifetime. A painting owned in Alexandria, Va., by the Alexandria Lodge of Masons is one of the best known portraits, but it has already begun to decay, and in another 100 years it will probably have become seriously impaired by the ravages of time. On the other hand, the presidential medal of George Washington made during his lifetime by Duvalier, the most skilled engraver in France, will forever remain as evidence of how our first president looked when in office.

Washington's bust on one side of the three-inch disk of bronze shows the first president facing the right with his flowing hair gracefully caught up with ribbon. It bears the legend "George Washington, President of the United States, 1789." On the reverse side are two clasped hands, the naked arm of an Indian and the gold-buttoned sleeve of a colonial officer, a crossed tomahawk and the caduceus of peace, with the inscription "Peace and Friendship."

The designs of the medals of succeeding presidents, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, follow the same general scheme. In all of them appear the clasped hands of the Indian and the army officer and the Indian war and peace emblems.

Artists agree that the medal of President Lincoln is the best of all. It was made during the first year of his administration by Voignau, an American engraver. Lincoln is shown in profile facing the right. The shaggy beard, the full, slightly parted lips and the Lincoln nose are truthfully depicted. On the face of the medal appears the iconic inscription "Abraham Lincoln." On the reverse side is a simple statement of the dates of his inaugurations and his assassination. The back of the presidential medal of Lincoln is the one now seen on the Lincoln penny, the die of which were removed by Morgan and Barber, official engraver of the Philadelphia mint.

The medal of President Taft was designed by the mint engravers during the first months of his term. It shows Mr. Taft facing the right and wearing the characteristic Taft smile. On the face of the medal is simply "William H. Taft," while the reverse side shows a figure of Prudence holding a scroll of parchment in her hand and an inscription giving the date of Mr. Taft's inauguration. In the background is the capital dome. At the bottom of the reverse side appears the phrase, "E Pluribus Unum."

Little is known by the American public at large of the presidential medal, although Uncle Sam is less than of having his citizens familiar with the likenesses of his bygone presidents. For more than 100 years the dies of the medal of George Washington have been stored in the vaults of the mint, but any American who cares to do so can apply to the director of the mint and receive a medal by paying the value of the metal which goes into the making. In many museums there is a complete set of these presidential medals, or for a very small sum any man can

HIGHLAND NEWS.

At the council meeting at Ploutz's church on Saturday, Aug. 31st, the time set for the Fall Love Feast was October 11 and 12, and the date for the Love Feast at Friend's Grove was Saturday, Nov. 1st at 4 o'clock p. m. The Dedication of the Friends' Grove church will be October 5th. The following delegates were elected for the District meeting to be held at Chambersburg, Pa., during the last week of October. S. E. Cline and Ed. Wolf, delegates and Wm. Jacobs and Rev. D. B. Wineman, alternates. B. F. Lightner was elected trustee for the graveyard for three years. Harry Weaver was elected trustee for the church for three years.

Childrens Day was largely attended at Ploutz's church on Sunday. The School had an excellent programme. Rev. Jacob Hollinger made the closing address to the school.

Campers and picnickers enjoyed the past week in Hamers Park.

A large number of persons spent Sunday in the park, composed of Gettysburg and country folks.

Lott's heirs, H. M. Trostle and Chas. M. Fische, have each erected new silos. Armour Weikert and Allen Knoose are each erecting new hog pens the former 20 x 46 the latter 20 x 38.

ARENDTSTVILLE.

Our fruit growers are busy hauling their wind fallen apples to the Bigler-ville cannery factory.

Daniel D. Bucher reports his potato crop turning out fairly well some of the largest weighing 1 1/4 pounds.

Our farmers report the bumblebees almost extinct; they rarely see one, but the yellowjackets still keep up their quack.

At the festival held here last Saturday evening by the order of the Sons of American their gross receipts were \$108.00.

Dale Thomas of New York City was the recent guest in the home of his aunt, Mrs. Lizzie J. Raffensperger in this place.

Mrs. Bert Hummer and son Donald of Gettysburg, and Prof. J. F. Adams and wife with their four children of Millersburg, spent last week in the home of Frank R. Culp.

Messrs. Anthony Deardorff and Hon. Geo. H. Trostle of York Springs, Chas. Trostle and Son Charles of Hamilton, Ohio, Dr. Elmer Trostle of York, and Mr. and Mrs. Adam Deardorff of Cash-town, spent last Saturday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Trostle in this place.

BARLOW

There will be Harvest Home services at Mt. Joy Church on Sunday, morning, Sept. 7.

Our public schools opened this Monday morning with a fair attendance. Now for the next seven months the noise of Young America and the music of the school bells will be heard in the land.

The celebration held at this place last Saturday under the auspices of the Mt. Union Sunday School was quite a success and a large crowd was present. The Y. P. S. C. E. at Mt. Joy Church will hold a festival on Saturday evening Sept. 13, for the benefit of the church.

Mrs. William Kauck of Harrisburg is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Jacob A. Boyd of this place. J. F. S.

Bonus for Townships.

The act of 1909 gave townships 50 per cent. bonus on all cash road taxes. The legislatures have never provided sufficient appropriations to pay this bonus. The State Highway Department figures that over five million dollars has been paid in cash road taxes on larger part of which the bonus is payable. The legislature of 1913 appropriates a million dollars on account of this bonus. The apportionment of Adams county is \$12,103.12, divided among the townships as follows:

Berwick. \$172.71; Butler. \$674.80; Conowingo. \$285.60; Cumberland. \$872.63; Franklin. \$1352.37; Freedom. \$311.28; Germany. \$280.59; Hamilton. \$368.58; Hamiltonban. \$624.39; Highland. \$74.20; Huntington. \$678.60; Latimore. \$791.49; Liberty. \$333.31; Menallen. \$912.57; Mt. Joy. \$480.90; Mt. Pleasant. \$1136.49; Oxford. \$352.42; Reading. \$887.08; Straban. \$926.16; Tyrone. \$441.68; Union. \$175.63.

Truck Gardeners Use Autos.

In the current issue of "Farm and Fireside" Thomas Greiner, editor of the Gardening Department, tells how the automobile is benefiting the truck gardener. Mr. Greiner is one of the best practical gardening experts in the United States. He says:

"Up to a few years ago we used to think growing vegetables for direct sale to consumers was impracticable and out of the question where more than five or six miles were between grower and buyer. But distance now counts much less of a figure than formerly. Carrying your produce on a modern auto-truck, you can reach your customer twenty miles from your place in little over an hour's time. You can do your peddling in less time than when you drove a horse and wagon, do not have to stop for feeding and resting your horses and will get home in a half the over an hour after you have disposed of your load."

Medal Lost at Battle Returned.

Fifty years after he found a medal on the battlefield at Gettysburg, T. R. Bayly, the nestor of letter carriers in Baltimore, has just restored the gold piece to the survivors of the owner. An unusual story was revealed last week by Mr. Bayly as he stepped for a moment during the delivery of the afternoon mail, and told it to a reporter of the "Baltimore Sun."

After the great battle hundreds swarmed the battlefield to hunt for relics of the engagement and to gaze upon the dead and wrecks of artillery strewn about the field. A sister of Mr. Bayly chanced upon a medal bearing the name of John R. Early and an inscription denoting that it had been presented to him by the State of New Hampshire for bravery. Another die indicated that Early belonged to the Tenth New Hampshire regiment.

The sister handed the medal to Mr. Bayly and he, thinking that perhaps the owner had been killed, perhaps

NERVOUSNESS
DENOTES
WEAKNESS
but is promptly relieved
by the medical nourishment in
Scott's Emulsion which
is not a nerve-quieter, but nature's
greatest nerve-builder, without
alcohol or opiate.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 13-25

inherited heirloom for his survivors, instituted a search for Early. He advertised the fact that he had found the medal. He wrote many letters to and made personal inquiries in New Hampshire, but no one seemed to recall Early. At every Grand Army reunion Mr. Bayly would go among the delegates and inquire for the owner of the medal. He thought he surely would be successful in his quest at the great reunion of veterans at Gettysburg in July last.

He failed again to get trace of the owner and then decided to pass the medal on to his own heirs as a relic of the great battle.

But fate decreed otherwise.

Delivering mail on Fayette street, near Howard, during the recent convention of Eagles, last month, Mr. Bayly saw two delegates to the convention on the corner. Both wore bands on their hats announcing that they were from New Hampshire. The letter carrier was surprised when he found that they were from the town of Nassau. That name was engraved on the medal.

Mr. Bayly asked both if they had ever heard of Early, they replied in the negative, but agreed to find the owner of the medal or a survivor when they went home. They were successful and soon Mr. Bayly got a letter telling him that Early had died some years ago, but that he had immediate relatives living. They were overjoyed when Mr. Bayly returned the medal, and he now possesses a letter full of expressions of thanks for his diligent and protracted search.

"The world isn't so large after all," was Mr. Bayly's comment as he finished his story and hurried off to deliver mail.

Fire Destroys Barn.

Starting in some mysterious manner fire on Tuesday night of last week destroyed the large barn near York Springs, owned by Edward Hetrick, of Hanover. With the barn there were burned all the season's crops, fourteen sets of harness, several wagons, all the farm machinery and much other equipment about the place.

Mr. Hetrick states his loss will be about \$5,000 on which there was an insurance of \$2,775-\$2,275 on the building and \$500 on the crops, in the Codorus and Manheim Mutual Protection Insurance Co. of York County, and the Pennsylvania Fire Co.

Mervin Kennedy, the farmer loses heavily, although he has some insurance on the property. His part of the crops, carriage, binder, mower, manure spreader, horse gears, etc., fell a prey to the flames.

Mr. Hetrick will erect a new barn as soon as he can arrange to do so.

Mr. Kennedy and his family were in York Springs on Tuesday evening and the fire was burning fiercely when they first received any intimation of trouble at their home. They drove hurriedly to the place, situated about three-fourths of a mile from the town on the road to Wierman's Mill, and there they found a number of neighbors who had gathered. The blaze, when first discovered, was working its way along the comb of the roof.

Edward Brough was returning from Hanover when he saw it and he quickly gave an alarm. When he opened the door of the building he found the place a mass of flames and all that could be done was to get out several wagons from an adjoining shed. Fortunately the horses and cattle were all in the fields at the time and no live stock was burned.

Spreading from the blazing barn, the flames caught several outbuildings which were also destroyed but the dwelling was not in danger and no further damage was done.

No theory as to the origin of the fire is held other than that it was caused by an incendiary.

MARRIAGES.

BUSH—CROUSE—Frank S. Bush, of Mercersburg and Miss Bessie E. Crouse of Fairfield, Pa., were quietly married by the Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer, of Hagerstown, July 28, 1913. Mr. Bush is one of the promising barbers of Mercersburg. They are for the present residing with the groom's parents at Mercersburg.

George Klunk, of Mt. Rock, announces the wedding of his daughter, Miss Theresa Klunk, to William Gephart, of Mt. Pleasant township, which will be solemnized in Conowingo chapel, Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 7 a. m. Rev. Germaus Kohl will officiate.

The bonds of marriage between David Long, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Long, of Mt. Pleasant township, and Miss Anna Kirschner, of Lancaster, have been published in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, New Oxford.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Jere Plank of Highland township announce the engagement of their daughter Miss Maud Plank to John Clifford Settle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Settle, of Seven Stars. The wedding will take place this month.

Mrs. Caroline Oyer, of Biglerville, announces the engagement of her daughter Miss Edna to Andrew Horner, both of Rock Island, Ill. The wedding is to be in September.

The healing temperant qualities of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound are not equaled in any other medicine for coughs and colds. Any substitute would be an inferior article. Refuse to accept, for it can not produce the healing and soothing effect of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Insist upon the genuine, which contains no opium. Beware of cheap imitations.

TEACHERS' SUMMER MEETING

THE NEW SCHOOL SUBJECTS WERE DISCUSSED.

Agricultural Leagues—School Play Grounds—Domestic Science and Other Kindred Subjects.

(Continued from last week.)

At the afternoon session Girls' Domestic Science League or Home Economics and Home Sanitation was the subject of an address by Mrs. Foulke of the State Agricultural Department. Most people think that Domestic Science means things pertaining to the kitchen. Domestic Science means things pertaining to the home. The girl is at all times the home-maker, or at least should be. She is the person who gives tone to the home, looks cheerful and bright and looks after the children.

It seems to me that school teachers today have a greater opportunity than they ever had for a reason that the whole community is alive to the necessity of the proper education of the children and all are lending a helping hand to the school teacher. Through the public school the young children are reached. Remember you are pointing out to better every home you reach and also endless homes of unborn ages. You have grand leagues formed for the benefit of this generation. Much should be done and many are to be encouraged in every way and there are a great many children who don't belong to these leagues and whose parents oppose it. Few families realize what it is to be a member and what it is to be done. These people are to be brought to realize the great necessity of household science.

Boys should enter into the spirit by being taught to keep the chimney in good order for cooking, preparing the wood used and being able to distinguish wood fit for burning and wood of no account for this purpose. The girls can thus know what a pleasure their work is. A good plan to engage the interest of both the boy and girl is to have a class to make fudge. Have the boys bring all the wood and necessary materials in that line. Show how too much sugar can be the cause of the failure of the candy, too much butter makes it taste strong and all things if overdone can spoil the cooking.

This formation of leagues is seldom without cost, but great help can be gotten from the Government for the mere asking. The starting of clubs is often a thing of trouble but this too can be easily overcome by obtaining from the Government a bulletin explaining the way to go about the entire process. In New York they have what they call discussion classes or discussion papers. It brings into play nearly everything and gives the children an interesting amusement. Prizes may be offered, but this is not necessary. Another thing that might come into the question of Domestic Science is the question of beauty. There is no reason why some homes should be so ugly as others. It is the duty of the teacher to teach the children the advantage of cleanliness and the benefit derived from a well kept yard because contagion breeds where there is filth. Why is the boy not taught to empty the garbage pail each morning in order that mother will not have to brush by it with her skirts and be exposed to such a sour odor all the time. Why the honeysuckle growing over the spot will no longer yield a fragrant perfume with such surroundings. Is it necessary that we should work from early morn till late at night because it can't be helped? It can be helped. Every woman should help to farm in her own way.

Few meetings I have attended in the past have failed to bring in the topic of growing alfalfa without bees. Raising honey is a business that brings into the state thousands of dollars every year. Honey is a general product on the market and women are especially adapted to its use. One honey bee hive will rapidly develop into many others and there would be no difficulty in placing one outside the school door for the purpose of making money to organize clubs. Farmers are now bringing in their corn to have it tested by the school children why don't more of these children do it and charge so much for each test. Farmers may not have time to do it themselves but would be glad of the opportunity to have it done. Girls should not be confined to housework all the time but have some occupation that will get them out in the sunshine and fresh bracing air.

Teachers of Gettysburg attending summer schools provided the Echoes from the Summer Schools. Miss Helen Cope saying at State College all are teachers, no pupils being admitted during the summer term as in other schools where the students often return to make up lost or deficient time, or are there for their own advancement. By this we were not handicapped. There was no tuition, and the board is quite reasonable. The grounds around ideal. They have about 600 acres in the entire arrangement and 60 acres for the campus. Most of the time is given to different courses: twenty-five subjects are embraced, while these are numerously subdivided. The educational line of it is all that you could expect. Some take two or three courses intending to teach some particular branch. A very good course is obtained from this extra study. It is the place to get the things that are required of us and which we most desire ourselves, and often things which we know very little about. It is a good place to obtain inspiration. The scenery is beautiful in the campus, the buildings well equipped and in all it is a suitable place to spend any summer vacation.

Miss Maud Miller, said, the School of Observation is connected with the University of Pennsylvania. Here a great deal of benefit may be derived. The school opens each morning and is held in one of the large buildings of the city. The children come from all parts of the city and enter all grades according to their ability. The teachers have the choice of any grade or all if they desire to observe. There are official representatives of many noted schools. The work is put in charge of the teachers. Each one has different studies, and if desirable may visit

more than one room to know whether or not that grade is best suited to their capabilities. The play is supervised by special teachers who come from the Physical Culture class of Philadelphia; after the morning session there is a class held for elementary education. During each session a special subject is taken up and discussed. It is often by a certain teacher of one of the grades, there is then a free discussion where some argument is brought up and it proved quite interesting to hear the different ideas of the various teachers. Such subjects as nature and English were discussed. It inspires you to make you work harder in your line of work during the winter term.

Miss Rachael Scott spoke of the Music Department of the Gettysburg Summer School, saying: there were three classes. Two were for children, who were taught the fundamental principles of music. Each started at the beginning and carried through to the end with great success. Many impediments were encountered by the lack of song, removal and readiness of attendance. Everyone of the monotonous voices was very much helped and some had the trouble entirely cured. It was not natural and was acquired by loud and boisterous singing in the school, at home or in the Sunday School, and it was up to the teachers to overcome and prevent this. Our meeting proved a success in training the obdurate voices of some few children.

The Country Auction.

(From Puck.)

Life, there's our wooden cradle
As you'll ter be sold;
It must be every single bit
Of fifty-five years old.
There goes Aunt Hannah's chest of
drawers;
Say! how much did it bring?
Three dollars? Well, it's worth it
though.
A clumsy built old thing.

There's Grandma's four post bedstead.
Two, three, four dollars, five?
What fools them city folks must be!
Why, goodness sakes alive,
I wouldn't give it house room.
With its great, awkward head;
And when it comes to move to sweep
Them posts they weigh like lead.

A quarter for them fire irons?
Who wants such things t-day
When folks can buy such lovely
stoves?
Them city folks, you say,
Are buyin' the old poker
And tongs, and shovel, too?
I wonder, when they get them home,
What they expect to do?

There's father's old high desk, and
mother's
Cushioned rocking chair—
One-fifty, two, three dollars?
Well, I call that very fair!
I'm grateful to this rubbish
For the solid cash it brings—
Let's go to town to-morrow
And buy some nice new things.
—Cornelia Redmond.

Fruit.

The report of the State Economic Zoologist for the past year gives some interesting figures on the trees of this State. From 1905 to 1912, inclusive, the department inspected (and sprayed when necessary) 21,393,277 fruit trees; this covered two-thirds of the trees of Pennsylvania. The remaining third are being inspected at the present time. State certificates to 230 nursery men of the State for the year ending August 31, 1913, have been issued to the department, stating that their trees are in good condition. Under the new law nurserymen from other States cannot sell trees in Pennsylvania without first filing an affidavit to the effect that their goods are in perfect condition. The report also shows that 3,800 acres of land in Pennsylvania are now planted in fruit trees. Another part of the work of the department is the fumigating of buildings which have become infested with vermin; a large amount of this sort of work is now done. During the past year 3,677 imported plant packages have been received in this State, the greater part in the port of Philadelphia, and the majority coming from Holland. These packages contained 1,852,981 plants and were mostly roses and bulbs. The new federal laws are very strict regarding the condition of the plants thus received. They must be absolutely free of all infection. One thousand dollars is appropriated this year for apiary inspection. Heretofore there has been no such inspection and all of the work done has been entirely voluntary. Bee keepers have discovered the presence of harmful bacteria which gets into the cells where the young bees are developing and cause their death. Apiary inspection has become almost a vital necessity in this State, if honey is to be marketable.

Fourth of July Casualties.

More than 40 per cent. of the Fourth of July casualties reported this year were from Pennsylvania.

Of the thirty-two deaths, nine of the victims were residents of the Keystone State. In the injured list, which totaled 1131, there were 411 Pennsylvanians. Of this number, 340 were Philadelphians.

Although thirty-two died throughout the country from fireworks accidents, the total is smaller than in any year since statisticians began recording the death toll of July 4.

Figures gathered by the Journal of the American Medical Association, and recently published, compare this death total to that of 466 in 1903, the first year the association counted the victims, and gave rise to the prediction that the "annual orgy of death and destruction soon will cease."

Of this year's victims, thirteen, most of them little girls, were burned to death when their clothing caught fire. Two of these accidents were caused by supposedly harmless "snapper" matches.

The non-fatal injuries this year, 1913 are higher than in 1912, when the total was 947, but a decrease is apparent when compared with 1903, when the total was 3482.

The most notable reductions in the total of injured came from cities where ordinances prohibiting the sale and use of fireworks are enforced. In the list, Boston, Newark, N. J., Milwaukee and Chicago appear most prominent.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Goes Under

Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) announced last week that he had definitely retired from public life. Last week, by order of the United States District Court, the property of the Buffalo Bill Wild West and Far East Shows was disposed of at public sale in Denver to satisfy the claims of the creditors. The sale marked the end of Colonel Cody's career as a showman. So far as public exhibitions are concerned, he has shot the ashes from the last cigar and chased the last wild Indian.

Of the hundreds of thousands of young and old who have visited Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show during the past quarter of a century there are probably few who will not feel regret at the announcement that because of financial difficulties the show has had its final "round-up."

Colonel Cody has turned his seventieth year. During more than half his life he has been a prominent figure in the public eye. Mule driver, pony express rider, stage driver, scout, soldier, hunter, showman—are few of the occupations which made his career probably the most picturesque of living men.

From the day that his father was killed in a fight that gave "Bloody Kansas" its name William F. Cody was never idle. At the age of 15, already a man in size and strength, he had been herder, messenger and express driver and had won a name as a dead shot and a horseman with few equals.

Under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston he saw his first Indian fighting. The Civil War found him a private in the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, an active "Jayhawker" regiment, and for more than 10 years after the close of the war he saw service, first as scout and later as chief of scouts, in the Indian wars. His commanders included Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Miles, Custer, Crook, Ord and Fry—all the famous Indian fighters of the period. It was when he was chief of scouts under General Crook that he won fame in killing in single combat the Indian chief Yellow Hand, knife against tomahawk.

In 1867 he won his title of Buffalo Bill. It was then that a gang of 1,200 men were laying the tracks of the Kansas-Pacific across the plains and were famishing for fresh meat. Cody volunteered to furnish the meat and in 18 months, with his horse Brigham and his favorite breach-loader, Lucinda Borgia, he killed 4,280 bison.

In the 70's Colonel Cody tried acting a melodrama of the West, and it was the success of this which led to the formation of the Wild West Show, with which his name has been linked for 30 years. The big show was launched in earnest in 1883. The first performance was given in Madison Square Garden, New York City, when Henry Ward Beecher introduced the famous plainsman and scout to the public. On the first presentation of the show in Washington, a few weeks later, Gen. Philip Sheridan acted as master of ceremonies, riding in the Deadwood stage (in which he had traveled to the Black Hills), accompanied by President Arthur. The army officers attended, and the speaker of the House found it necessary to adjourn on account of a lack of a quorum.

When Buffalo Bill first launched his show the experienced men in the business laughed at him and said that it was a wild scheme, but in less than six months he was making more money than Barnum. The show toured Europe several times and was as successful there as on this side of the water.

Just how much Colonel Cody has left of the millions of dollars he has earned in the show business is problematical. Of late years the profits have not been so large as formerly. It is said also that the famous old scout has lost considerable sums in poor investments. But those who are in the best position to know declare that the personal fortune of Buffalo Bill is unimpaired by the disasters that have overtaken the show that bears his name. It is generally believed that he is well fixed financially and in no danger of coming to want in his old age.

In talking over his future plans Buffalo Bill says: "I expect to spend my remaining years in the West. Every cent I have made in the show business I have invested in this section in developing the arid plains that are now fine home lands, peopled with happy American families. I was the first to undertake and successfully accomplish results under the Carey Arid Land Act through irrigation, the locality being in the Big Horn Basin. Once I spent \$700,000 in digging an irrigation canal before I got a cent returned. In addition to my large land holdings in Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska I possess many valuable mining claims in Arizona."

WOMEN'S WOES.

Gettysburg Women Are Finding Relief at Last

It does seem that women have more than a fair share of the aches and pains that afflict humanity; they must "keep up," must attend to duties in spite of constantly aching backs, or headaches, dizzy spells, bearing-down pains; they must stoop over, when to stoop means torture. They must walk and bend and work with aching pains and many aches from kidney ills. Keeping the kidneys well has spared thousands of women much misery. Read of a remedy for kidneys only that is endorsed by people you know.

Mrs. Annie Flaharty, 311 Washington St., Gettysburg, Pa., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills during the past several years and am willing to tell of my experience for the benefit of other kidney sufferers. I had weak kidneys for a long time and was also subject to headaches and back-aches. Doan's Kidney Pills have removed all these troubles. There is no better remedy for the kidneys."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Advertisement.

Some Notes on "Origins."

"Humpty Dumpty Sat on a Wall," etc., has come down to us from the days of King John. "The Babes in the Wood" dates from the fifteenth century, being founded upon facts, an old house near Weyland Wood, Norfolk, having the whole story in carvings on a mantelpiece. "Little Jack Horner," "Little Miss Muffet," "Old Mother Hubbard," "Mother Goosey" and "Goosey, Goosey Gander" are each traceable to the sixteenth century.

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, Where Have You Been?" belongs to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. "Three Blind Mice" first appeared in a music book dated 1600. "A Froggie Would a-Wooing Go" was licensed to be sung as far back as 1609. "Boys and Girls Come Out to Play" and "Lucy Locket Lost Her Pocket" both hail from the period of Charles II. And, last of all, "Clay der-bid," "Jack the Giant Killer," "Bluebeard" and "Tom Thumb" were published by their author, Charles Perrault, in the year 1697.—London Notes and Queries.

Palestine Children at Play.

In Palestine, as always, according to a contributor to Chambers' Journal, children's play is mostly "making believe" that they are grown up. You may see a mite of five or six paying a visit of ceremony to a pasha of equally tender years, exchanging such compliments with him as "Rest, I pray you," "Nay, he who sees you is rested" and finally backing out of his presence, while he gathers up handfuls of dust and sprinkles it on his head. Flooding a law court, with melon seeds to represent the bribes, is a popular game, and so is a raid of fierce men from the desert. The selling of Joseph and his subsequent interviews with his brethren are rendered with much dramatic action. Also the afflictions of the man of Uz, with new details, such as Job's wife cutting off her hair and selling it for bread. "Doing bride" is naturally the chief amusement of the Moslem girl, as it is the one great event of her later life.

Dr. Johnson and Ghosts.

Dr. Johnson expressed himself with characteristic caution and common sense on the subject of ghosts. "It is wonderful," he said, "that 5,000 years have now elapsed since the creation of the world, and still it is undecided whether or not there has ever been an instance of the spirit of any person appearing after death." Yet the credibility of some stories of apparitions can hardly be called in question. Edward Fitzgerald was far from being a superstitious man, and there is a story of Fitzgerald in a book called "Tommyson and His Friends." He once told some people "how he had one day clearly seen from outside his sister and her children having tea in his dining room. He then saw his sister quietly withdraw from the room so as not to disturb the children. At that moment she died in Norfolk."—London Mail.

Saw Wood After the Wedding.

Many of the small towns in Europe have distinctive wedding customs which must be observed, and of these the old mountain town of Wildermann in Germany, claims one that is particularly interesting and quaint. On the day before the wedding the young men interested in the couple place a sawhorse on the top of the house, where the bride is lodging, usually upon a chimney, and the bridegroom has to take it down before the wedding. On the wedding day the couple find a rope barring their way after they leave the church, and they are not allowed to pass until they have sawed in two the knotty log lying upon the horse. The inhabitants of the town gather around to watch the sawing, which is supposed to show whether or not the couple will put well together.—Popular Mechanics.

Berlin's Palaces.

Berlin owes its palaces and many of its finest buildings to Frederick William I. That monarch had a passion for building and transmitted it to others. Whenever he heard of a rich merchant settling in the capital he ordered him to build a residence in keeping with his wealth. If the merchant obeyed he was duly rewarded, and many German families owe their title of nobility to an ancestor having built a fine house.

His Thrilling Experience.

The following is an extract from a youthful autobiography:
"I am eleven years old. When I was three I had the scarlet fever. After that I had mumps, measles and whooping cough, soon a great dane jumped and bit my face and then I fell off of a ladder and broke my arm. Mother says boys have much better times now than when she was childish."—Everybody's.

He Knew Her.

"My wife is very particular," said the customer to the house decorator. "She says she wants the walls to match her complexion."
"Oh, she wants 'em painted, then, and not papered," replied the wise man.—Yonkers Statesman.

His Three Laughs.

"The fool," wrote Burne-Jones in one of his letters, "has three laughs. He laughs at what is good, he laughs at what is bad and he laughs at what he does not understand."

What It Provoked.

Miss Youngthing—Roo-hoo-hoo! Charley's given me a ring set with a mean little turquoise. Her Mother—That's an emblem of constancy. Miss Youngthing—It isn't. It's proof of stinginess.

For The Nervous Woman,

Or the woman who experiences hot flashes nothing is so good to soothe, quiet and calm the nervous system as a pure glyceric extract of native medicinal plants, and made without alcohol, which has been sold by druggists for the past forty years, and most favorably known as Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In younger years some women suffer from dizziness, or fainting spells, hysteria, headache, bearing-down feelings and pain. All these symptoms of irregularity and female disturbance are relieved by the use of this famous "Prescription" of Doctor Pierce.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system, and in particular to the organs distinctly feminine. For over-worked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, it is an excellent appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.



Mrs. McDONALD.

"My disease was called retroversion," writes Mrs. LYDIA McDONALD, of Meosota, Mich., Route 1. "I had nervous chills and numbness and they would leave me very weak. Then I had inflammation and the doctor said I had a floating kidney. I doctored seven months with our family physician. He said I would have to have an operation. Then I stopped taking his medicine. After taking three bottles of Dr. Pierce's medicine I have not had any nervous chills or weak spells. I am better than for years."

My daughter is now taking the "Prescription" and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, also the "Pellets" for nervousness and weak, tired feeling. These remedies have helped her very much in a short time. We have great faith in your medicine for female troubles.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets induce mild, yet, safe bowel movement.

Complete Line==

Pens

Pencils

Tablets, Envelopes,

Blank Books, Box Paper

Ink, Pass Books, Note Books, Files, Clips, Tags,

Seals, Erasers, Eylets, Blotters, Bands, Crayons,

Scales, Trays, Boxes, Crepe and Tissue. Paste

Mucilage Etc. All the above in many styles and

makes.

We carry every thing found in a first class stationery store. Our guarantee for quality and satisfaction back of every article we sell.

PEOPLES DRUG STORE

Special

Shoe

Sale

If

You

Desire

To

Save

Money

Come

In

ORDERED OUT

We have made the rounds and ordered out all of our Men's, Women's and Children's Summer Shoes and now we are going to

Make Them Move

We offer shoe bargains that you cannot afford to ignore. No one with feet should ignore this sale.

Remember, the sale is NOW on and if YOU do stay away, YOU are the loser.

Prices too varied and numerous to enumerate here.

C. B. KITZMILLER

BALTIMORE STREET

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer at public sale on Thursday, the 11th day of September, 1913, the following described two lots of ground, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., as follows:

Lot No. 1. All that lot of ground adjoining lands of the Gettysburg Springs & Hotel Company, a partnership, on the east, south and west, and fronting on the Gettysburg & Petersburg turnpike on the north one hundred and eighty-nine feet; improved with a story and half frame dwelling, a frame stable and other outbuildings; being the first toll-gate property west of Gettysburg. Containing two acres and five perches.

Lot No. 2. All that lot of ground adjoining lands of Jas. Leister on the north and Harvey Bushman on the south and east; improved with a one and half story frame dwelling house, frame stable and other outbuildings; fronting on the Gettysburg & Petersburg turnpike, containing three acres of ground, more or less, and being known as the toll-gate property south of Gettysburg.

Sale of lot No. 1 to begin at 1 o'clock p. m., and of lot No. 2 at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time the terms and conditions will be made known by GETTYSBURG & PETERSBURG TURNPIKE COMPANY.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer at public sale on Friday, the 12th day of September, 1913, the following described real estate: All that lot of ground situate in Germany township, Adams Co., Pa., adjoining lands of Cemetery and fronting on the Gettysburg & Petersburg turnpike; improved with a two and half story, six roomed dwelling house and outbuildings. Containing one acre, more or less, and being known as the toll-gate property south of Littlestown.

Sale to begin on the premises at 1 o'clock p. m., at which time the terms and conditions will be made known by GETTYSBURG & PETERSBURG TURNPIKE COMPANY.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer at public sale on Wednesday, the 10th day of September, 1913, the following described lots of ground, situate in Franklin township, Adams county Pa., namely:

Lot No. 1. All that lot of ground situate in the village of Cashtown, at corner of the road leading from Cashtown to Fairfield and the Gettysburg & Petersburg turnpike, fronting eighty-four (84) feet on said turnpike and forty-nine (49) feet on said public road; improved with a story and half frame dwelling and outbuildings; same being known as the toll-gate property at Cashtown.

Lot No. 2. All that lot of ground situate in the village of McKnightstown, adjoining lot formerly of Catherine Biesecker on the west, a ten foot alley on the east and south, and fronting twenty-two feet on the Gettysburg & Petersburg turnpike on the south; said lot of ground having a depth of one hundred and eighty-nine feet; improved with a two story frame dwelling and outbuildings; being known as the toll-gate property in McKnightstown.

Lot No. 3. All that lot of ground situate in the village of McKnightstown, fronting on the Gettysburg & Petersburg turnpike, adjoining lands of the Cemetery at McKnightstown and the heirs of George Walter, deceased, fronting on the Gettysburg & Petersburg turnpike two hundred and eleven feet, and containing about one acre of ground.

The sale will begin on Lot No. 1 at 1 o'clock p. m., and on Lot No. 2, for Lots Nos. 2 and 3 at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time the terms and conditions will be made known by GETTYSBURG & PETERSBURG TURNPIKE COMPANY.

FOLEY CATHARTIC TABLETS

Keep Stomach Sweet—Keep Active—Bowels Regular

Read the COMPILER

DISTINGUISHED SON OF ADAMS

A LEADING LAWYER IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

District Attorney of Clearfield Co. and at the Head of the Cambria County Bar.

JOSEPH F. MCKENRICK, of Ebensburg, whose death was briefly noted last week was a distinguished son of Adams county and from Cambria county papers has been gathered the following interesting story of a successful life.

Joseph F. McKenrick was born in Buchanan Valley, Adams county, this state, May 9, 1845. His boyhood days were spent on a farm near Gettysburg. He witnessed the great struggle which took place there in July, 1863. He was more than a witness as he served as a volunteer in the Ambulance Corps of Pickett's division and he was located so that he had a splendid view of that memorable charge. When Lee retreated Mr. McKenrick was one of those who cared for the wounded. These experiences coupled with the time and energy he gave to studying the geography of the place and the movements of the armies made him a most excellent authority on any question pertaining to this battle. He had a large collection of books that dealt with the movements of the armies during those three days of carnage. Mr. McKenrick never grew weary of relating his experiences and his intellectual grasp of great problems never revealed itself to a better advantage than when dealing with his experiences as a boy at Gettysburg.

In early life he took up the carpenter trade and was a skillful workman. He acquired the education necessary for teaching and followed this for a time, taking advantage of every opportunity that presented itself for improvement. After moving to Clearfield county he took up the study of law in the office of U. S. Senator William A. Wallace. He advanced rapidly under the tutelage of his famous preceptor and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Just two years after this he was honored by his fellows by being elected District Attorney of Clearfield county and served in this capacity for six years. He was fearless in his prosecutions and many an offender got his just deserts during the incumbency in this office.

About twenty years ago he moved to Ebensburg and at once took a commanding place among the members of the Cambria county bar. He was an indefatigable worker and went into the preparation of his cases with the greatest diligence. Any cause that he espoused he gave the best he had and often was a winner in what seemed hopeless cases.

Mr. McKenrick had attainments of a high order. He was a student of men and affairs. He had gathered a large library and he delighted in the companionship of sages of bygone days. He was a good conversationalist and there was scarcely a subject upon which he could not converse intelligently and interestingly. He was interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the town and was a real friend of the public schools.

Nature generously bestowed on him a splendid physique and although he had almost reached the allotted three score and ten mark he was well preserved. He contracted a cold three months ago. He scarcely knew what aches and pains were and it was hard for him to yield when stricken. His case gradually took on a serious aspect, which even his great physical make-up was unable to throw off. He wasted gradually away and death relieved his sufferings Tuesday morning.

Mr. McKenrick was a devout Catholic and a member of the Holy Name church of Ebensburg. He was prominent in the Knights of Columbus and was honored many times by his fellow members and at the time of his death was Master of the Fourth Degree.

He was a Democrat in politics. He was loyal to his party and gave of his talents for the furtherance of Democratic principles.

Three years ago he formed a partnership with his son, Ivan J., and they together enjoyed a large practice.

Mr. McKenrick is survived by his widow and eight grown children. Mrs. E. H. Davis, of Ebensburg; Mrs. S. Dick, of Portage; Misses Lulu and Elsie at home; Paul L., Assistant Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Kittanning; Carl R., attorney-at-law of Baltimore, Md.; Leo F., merchant in Ebensburg and Ivan J., associated with him in the law firm of McKenrick & McKenrick, Ebensburg. He also survived by these brothers and sisters: Mrs. Rachael Smith, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Annie Kimple, of Gettysburg; Samuel J., of Curwensville; John L., of Harrisburg; George A., of Toona.

The funeral was attended by a large number of friends and relatives, including a delegation from the Cambria County Bar association, many of them from Johnstown, the Knights of Columbus and the Daughters of Fire company. A solemn requiem high mass was celebrated in the Church of the Holy Name at Ebensburg, the celebrant being the Rev. H. M. O'Neill, pastor of that congregation. He was assisted by the Rev. Fauser O'Connor, Nanty Glo, the Rev. Father Corbett of Spangler and the Rev. Father Quinn of South Fork. A number of other priests were in the sanctuary. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery here.

TORRENTS RUL, of Harrisburg, a young, an aged and respected citizen of that place, died on Thursday, August 28, from injuries received by a fall several days prior to his death. He was 65 years. During the last seven months of his life he was almost blind. The injuries received causing his death, resulted from a fall while walking on the pavement near his home. He was a son of the late Abraham Rul, and wife, and was born near Johnstown, Adams county. He moved to a farm near Harrisburg, Pa., 24 years ago, where he resided until he died about a year ago. Mr. Rul

leaves his wife, who was a daughter of the late Jonas and Rebecca Rebert, of Hanover, and five children, all of Harrisburg, excepting David and Charles Rife, of Washington, D. C. The funeral took place on Saturday, afternoon, August 30. Interment made at Harrisburg.

WALTER F. GITT, one of Hanover's oldest and most esteemed citizens, after a lingering illness, died on Tuesday, September 2d. He was within two days of 78 years of age. Mr. Gitt was a son of Daniel and Lydia (Slagle) Gitt, and was born September 5, 1835, in Conowingo township, Adams county. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. George F. Becker, of Hanover, and a number of nieces and nephews. He was of a courteous and genial disposition, and had many friends. He was married to Miss Jane Buchen, who died 23 years ago. Since that time he resided with his niece, Mrs. W. L. McKinney, of Hanover.

CALER LIVINGSTON died at the home of his brother-in-law, T. M. Nelson, of Dillsburg, on Monday, Sept. 1, of cancer of the stomach, aged 73 years. The deceased was a former well known citizen of Latimore township. The funeral was held last Thursday in the Presbyterian church in York Springs, conducted by the Rev. J. H. Wolf, of Dillsburg. Interment in the old cemetery at York Springs. He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Robert Nelson, of Dillsburg, and Mrs. Jane Myers, of Hanover.

HARRY WOLF died at his home in Huntingdon township on Friday, Aug. 20th, from typhoid pneumonia, aged about 20 years. The funeral services were held on Monday of last week, with interment at Hampton. Rev. Luther W. McGarvey officiating.

JOHN STOVER of Washington, D. C., was drowned on Monday, Sept. 1, in the Potomac River near his home. Stover, with a number of companions, had started to swim across the Potomac River at a point where it is about 500 feet in width. He was the last of the party and when one of the others looked about, after they had gone some distance, he was seen to throw up his hands. They hurried back but could not help him. The body was recovered soon afterward. He was a young man of much promise. His mother before marriage was Miss Gelback of Fairfield and his father was Elmer Stover, a brother of Simon P. Stover, of near Seven Stars. The young man had frequently visited relatives here and in the country, and was highly esteemed. The body was brought to the home of his aunt Mrs. James M. Caldwell in this place. The funeral was held last Thursday with interment in the Evergreen cemetery. He was a nephew of Mrs. J. Frank Hartman of York Street.

AMOS F. LOCHBAUM died at the home of his parents near Orrtanna last Wednesday from typhoid fever, aged 25 years, 8 months and 3 days. He was an exemplary young man and much respected by all who knew him. He leaves his parents, two brothers and two sisters. Funeral was on Saturday at Orrtanna with interment at Fitch's cemetery.

BENJAMIN I. ROTH, of Biglerville, died on last Saturday at his home from paralysis, aged 54 years, 1 month and 12 days. He leaves his mother, Mrs. Jerry Roth, and the following brothers and sisters: Clayton Roth, of Florida, Me. Roth, of Curwensville, Clearfield county; Reuben Roth, of Arendtsville, Me. Thomas Miller, of Overlin, Dauphin county; Mrs. Isaac Miller, of Ephraim; and Mrs. Howard Weikert, route 6, Gettysburg. Funeral was held yesterday. Services at the home. Interment at Mummansburg. Rev. D. T. Koser officiating.

MRS. MARTHA FICKEL died of a complication of diseases at her home near York Springs, Aug. 28, aged about 71 years. She was twice married. Her first husband was John Brough Myers, second husband Adam Grove, and third husband William Fickel, all preceding her to the grave. Surviving is one son, John P. Myers, merchant and postmaster of Hampton, and two sisters, Mrs. Daniel Smith, York, and Mrs. Jesse Hinkle, Mechanicsburg. The funeral services occurred on Saturday, Aug. 30 with interment at Hampton. Rev. L. M. Gardner and Rev. Luther W. McGarvey officiating.

ALBERTA AGNES KERRIGAN infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kerrigan, of McSherrystown, died Monday, Sept. 1st, after an illness of a few days, from cholera infantum, aged 5 months and 21 days. The funeral took place on Wednesday, Sept. 3 from St. Joseph's church Bonneauville, Rev. Fr. Shanahan officiating. Interment in St. Joseph's cemetery.

MISS ELIZA B. REED died at her home in Fairfield, Monday, Sept. 1, at the age of 75 years, 7 months and 11 days. She is survived by two brothers, William T. and Charles M. Reed, of Hamilton township, and one sister Miss Sarah Reed, with whom she lived. Funeral was on last Wednesday. Services conducted by Rev. W. S. Harvitzel. Interment in Marsh Creek Presbyterian cemetery.

JACOB H. BATT died at his home in Abilene, Kansas, on Wednesday of last week, Sept. 3. He was a native of Adams County, and married Miss Sue M. Pfeiffer of this place. They moved in 1875 to Dickinson county, Kansas and lived there thirty eight years. The body was brought to this place and funeral held on last Sunday from the residence of Mrs. Frederick Pfeiffer on Baltimore street, with interment in the Evergreen Cemetery. He leaves beside his wife two daughters, Misses Nannie and Grace. He is survived by two brothers, John P. Batt of McKnightstown and Nathaniel M. Batt, of Popoka, Kansas.

The Renewal a Strain.

Vacation is over. Again the school bell rings at morning and at noon, again with tens of thousands the hardest kind of work has begun, the renewal of which is a mental and physical strain to all except the most rugged. The little girl that a few days ago had roses in her cheeks, and the little boy whose lips were then so red you would have insisted that they had been "kissed by strawberries," have already lost something of the appearance of health. Now is a time when many children should be given a tonic, which may avert much serious trouble, and we know of no other so highly to be recommended as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strengthens the nerves, perfects digestion and assimilation, and aids mental development by building up the whole system.

Advertisement.

Best Paint

What is it? Devco. How Devco? It's 160 years old; but that isn't how. It has long been the best; but that isn't how. It has been developed by use and study, by study and use; that is how; and approved by experience, many years; that's how. It commends itself by long lasting and small paint cost; not cheap by the gallon, but cheap by the job and cheap by the year and ten years, cheap by the lifetime. That's how. F. J. Winebrenner, sells it.

Advertisement.

Church Notice.

Regular Services will be resumed in the Presbyterian church at Hunters-town next Sunday morning at 10.30 a.m. A special offering will then be taken for the Board of Home Missions and Sustentation. Sunday School at 9.30 a.m. Afternoon service at York Springs.

LOST—Gold Masonic emblem attached to black silk watch fob. Reward to finder upon return to E. R. Willis, N. Stratton St. Advertisement.

NOTICE

Estate of Henry Herring, late of Hamilton township, Adams Co., State of Pennsylvania, deceased. In the Orphan's Court of said Co. Now, September 2, 1913, court grant a rule upon the heirs and other parties interested in the partition of the estate of the said decedent, to appear in open court of the 20th day of October, 1913, at 10.30 o'clock, A. M., and accept or refuse the real estate at the valuation fixed by the return of the inquest, or make bids on the same, or show cause why the same shall not be sold on their neglect or refusal to accept the same.

WILLIAM E. OLINGER, Clerk of the Orphan's Court.

WANTED—House to house salesmen to sell the Hausmest, Easiest Running and Best constructed Vacuum Sweeper on the market today. We gave a good proposition. Address STANDARD NOVELTY WORKS, Duncannon, Penna. Advertisement.

Political Announcement.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic voters at the primaries.

Democratic Candidate for Director of the Poor.

JACOB GOODENBERGER, of Berwick Twp.

I hope my past record as Director of Poor of Adams Co. has been such as to merit your vote and support at the coming primary Sept. 27, 1913.

Your vote and support kindly solicited. Thanking you for the past.

JACOB GOODENBERGER.

Democratic Candidate for Director of the Poor,

HARRY B. BEARD, of Highland Twp.

Democratic Candidate for Director of the Poor,

P. P. EISENHART, of East Berlin.

Democratic Candidate for Director of the Poor,

SIMON P. MILLER, of Mt. Joy Twp.

Advertisement.

Complete Fall Showing of SHOES

For Men and Women

ECKERT'S STORE

"ON THE SQUARE"

School Bells BEGAN TO RING ON MONDAY

There is an army of school boys to be fitted out this week and next.

We expect to see our share of them, and we can promise them in advance the most mannish clothing they ever saw, and it is thoroughly made.

We have the DOUBLE BREASTED

Knickerbocker : Norfolk : Suits

and three piece long pants suits. All kinds of good SHOES for school. Boy's Hats. Caps and Furnishings and let them tell their own story.

Lewis E. Kirssin,

The Gettysburg Bargain House.

Baltimore Street,

Gettysburg, Pa.

G. W. WEAVER & SON

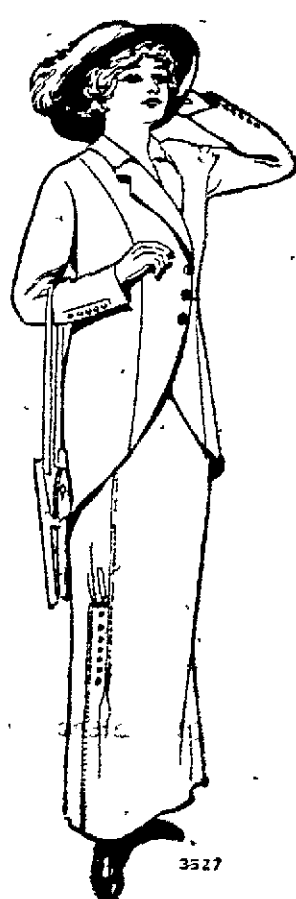
G. W. WEAVER & SON

Do you know you can buy here a Wooltex Suit at as moderate a price as \$22.00 and \$25.00 and as good as \$37.50? ? ? ? ?

Some women have told us that they couldn't afford to buy a Wooltex suit, and then have turned around and bought when they learned that Wooltex suits are not only moderately priced, but when compared with other suits at the same prices are far greater values.



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Copyright 1913 by The H. Black Co.

No. 3526—Twenty-five dollars never bought the equal of Wooltex suit No. 3526. It's a plain tailored cutaway with distinctive style touches in the stitched tucks at the back of the jacket and in the skirt. You'll find it an extremely useful garment for nearly every occasion. It is made in a variety of chevrons and serges and is carefully tailored in the usual Wooltex way.

\$25.00

No. 3527—The lover of outdoor sports will like this Wooltex suit Number 3527, because of its easy, graceful lines. The Jacket is a plain tailored cutaway. The shirred effect at the sides of the skirt and the full panel at the bottom, permit plenty of foot room. In French serge, or wide wale chevron, this model is an extraordinary value at

\$22.00.



Copyright 1913 by The H. Black Co.

No. 3532—The handsome suit Number 3532 is indicative of the styles coming in. The cutaway jacket and belted effects are some of its interesting style features. Made of sponge or other attractive materials, it is moderately priced at

\$35.00.

Look at the Wooltex suits in the picture—our prices for these Wooltex suits are given with the descriptions.

G. W. WEAVER & SON

The Store That Sells Wooltex Coats Suits Skirts

NON-PARTISAN BALLOT SHAM.

The non-partisan judicial ballot, to be held to every voter at the polls on Tuesday of next week may be called a non-partisan ballot but it is feared that it may be the first partisan enough in effect to steal from the Democratic party the nomination of a Democrat for the Superior Bench. The non-partisan ballot will contain the names of fifteen candidates for Superior Court Judge and the directions on the ballot will be to vote for one. Two Superior Court Judges are, however, to be elected at the November election. The provision of the law to vote for one was made so that when two Superior or Supreme Court Judges were to be voted for, that one should come from either party. This provision has had the result of always having a Democrat on the Bench of our appellate Courts in Pennsylvania. But this new non-partisan ballot may defeat this non-partisan result of the past. The voters only vote for one of the fifteen candidates, on the ballot, yet the two highest are going to be the candidates to go on the regular election ballot in November. The fact is the candidates receiving the two highest votes at the primary next week will receive nominations equivalent to an election. Under the old system of a State Convention each party was certain of having a judge when two were to be elected who would go on the Bench and thus maintain a Bench with representatives from both parties. But when the non-partisan prize riddle ballot is handed the voters and they go to blind the two highest candidates may be both from the same party when there is a chance to scatter the Democratic vote among several candidates. Suppose the boss of the Pittsburgh machine gives orders to support one Republican and the Philadelphia boss orders a different Republican to be supported and the Democratic votes are scattered among six Democratic candidates, the choice of the two bosses stand a good chance to win and prevent a Democrat from being elected to the Superior Court. The non-partisan ballot looks to us like a way by which political theft can be perpetrated. The one way to prevent the steal is by Democrats voting for but one of the Democratic candidates. All voters believing in the political square deal can help to make sure of a non-partisan judiciary by voting for the same Democrat.

Hon. Webster Grim, of Bucks county was a candidate for the same position on the Democratic ticket some years ago as well as the Democratic candidate for Governor. He has been a State Senator and is a man of legal ability, pleasing personality and high character. Make sure of blocking the non-partisan steal by voting for Webster Grim.

Attend Primary Sept. 16.

SIG DEMOCRATIC MEETING

(Continued from page 1.)

tion of principles is concerned, what the conventions have been in the past. In this connection he said that it is important that the federation and the clubs of which it is composed be built up so that it may in reality, be the voice of Democracy speaking in Pennsylvania. It must take the lead in the battle of 1914, he said, adding that this was to be the greatest struggle in a generation, a struggle of more than state significance, for in it the old regime will make its last stand. The old order of standpatism has been driven out of every other state in the Union, but here in Pennsylvania there is the strange situation of a state progressive by a large majority yet represented in the United States Senate by a man firmly opposed to all things progressive, and among the things to be ended in this fight is this monstrous condition.

He said that as a result of this contest the state would no longer be represented in the Senate by the Pennsylvania railroad, and that Penrose would be driven out of the governor's chair. New York, said he, has nothing on us. We too, have an acting governor and a real governor.

Another thing to be done according to this program, is the driving of the highwayman out of the highway department. Even though it may be revolutionary, the road money is to be used to build roads and not to line pockets. Attention was called to the refusal of the governor and the Republicans in the legislature to take advantage of the offer of \$200,000 from the federal government for good roads, and it was intimated that the reason for this was the fact that these roads would have to be built under federal supervision, that they would be really good roads, and that the people would thereby discover how they have been fooled in the contract-built highways. It was also suggested that some charity will be put into the charitable institutions of the state, and that it will be seen to that the really charitable institutions and not the political ones get the money.

DRYAN'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have formed the habit of coming into Pennsylvania to attend your Democratic meetings and I feel tonight at home here, and you are so near Washington that for the next few years I suppose I shall have a chance to get better acquainted with Pennsylvanians than with Nebraskaans. You know when I came to Washington as a member of congress twenty-two years ago I came with a very deep impression in my

mind that Pennsylvania was a Republican state—not only a Republican state, but Republican with the worst kind of Republicanism. But I remember just after I reached Washington, I met a member of congress from Pennsylvania; to my surprise he was a Democrat and he told me that he came from a district that hadn't elected a Republican congressman for a space of twenty years, and in his district he had a county that had never gone Republican—and that was the first intimation I had that your depravity was not total. (Applause.)

"As the years went by I began to get acquainted with Pennsylvania Democrats and I have come to believe that there is no other state in the Union where Democrats have retained their Democracy under more favorable conditions than you Democrats.

"In various parts of the country Democrats have had encouragement and it hasn't been hard to be Democrats, but it seems to me that in Pennsylvania the Democrats have been obstructed until to overcome them is a great achievement, for today the Democracy of Pennsylvania stands in the forefront of the Democracy of this nation. (Applause.)

STATE ON FIRING LINE.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania is on the firing line; it is helping to save the soul of a party and the destiny of a nation. You worked wonders in Pennsylvania. The day of miracles is not past when you can do in Pennsylvania what you have done.

"I am glad to be your guest tonight. The only thing I regret is that Congressman Palmer made a bad promise when he made his speech and then feeling that he had made a bad bargain did not break his word and speak as he regretted not doing. I got so interested in his speech that I was sorry when he stopped because I was learning more and more, not only of what needed to be done but what was to be done in Pennsylvania, and I congratulate you upon having as one of your great leaders of the state, one who knows so well what is needed and is so appearing in the fight. (Applause.)

"I am glad to be introduced to you also by my colleague in the cabinet and I want to say to you that it is no reflection on the other members of the cabinet, and I include myself in the number, when I tell you that it would be easier for the president to find a man to take the place of any other member of the cabinet than it would be to take the place of Hon. William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, Pennsylvania not only furnishes a member of the cabinet, but she furnishes one of the important members of the cabinet, and no other member measures up more fully to the requirements than your own distinguished and beloved citizen.

"I hardly know what to say to you tonight. It is not a time for speaking like I used to do. (Applause.) I feel a little lost. (Applause.) I am like a fellow who got into a fight in a country store and his antagonist got him down and was upon him and finally friends interfered and separated them and got one into one store and one into another. After friends brushed his clothes he demanded why they interfered saying: 'I fight better on my back than any other way.' I have been so used to fighting on my back that it is a strange thing for me to fight any other way, but I am trying to accustom myself to this new way.

NOT SO BAD TO BE A DREAMER.

"My good friend here has called me a dreamer. I will not take offense when he calls me it. Some years ago I remember there was quite an epidemic of such charges. There were four Republicans who called me a dreamer within a few months, and after the fourth man called me that I sat up and took notice. I know it was no use to deny it with the four Republicans making the statement, so I concluded to look up the matter and see if it was so bad to be a dreamer. I went back to the Bible and found that the most conspicuous one was Joseph, because he told his brothers his dreams, and the Bible says that when his father sent him out to his brothers in the field his brothers agreed to make way with him and after considering killing him and putting him in a pit, there to die, he was sold to a caravan and was carried down to Egypt and nothing more was heard of him for a long time.

"Finally they had a famine in the land, and the brothers had to go to Egypt and when they did—what did they find? They found the dreamer, and he had the corn. And so I concluded it wasn't so bad to be a dreamer if you had the corn. I studied the subject and found that I had no cause to worry myself, for you see I found that the dreamer was a very necessary person. It was John Boyle O'Reilly, who said that the dreamer lives forever while the toiler dies in a day, and I know it was true for if you go to some great cathedral you will find the name of the man who planned it, but the names of the multitude of toilers who struggled at it are unknown.

"It is a great thing to be a dreamer, because dreamers are not so numerous as you may imagine. We had just one great dreamer in the realm of good in this country, for he stood out so far above the others that he was in a class by himself—Thomas Jefferson." (Applause.)

"Born an aristocrat he became the first great Democrat; educated he became a champion of the poor. He was the foe of special privileges. He found the people bowed beneath the yoke of the masters and he made them stand erect, and his mission is still upon the world. We of this generation are not dreamers in the sense that he was.

EXPENSES WILSON

I repeat that I have been spared to see the arrival of this day. I never expected to live to see what I have been privileged to see. I have hoped and prayed for some material change, but I didn't expect to see things come with a rush as they have. I never expected to see Republicanism exposed as it has been. The point has been reached where half the party has left it entirely and the other half is trying to get away from it. I tried for a long time to divide the Republican party, but I failed. I saw that the party was too big to be so close

in family and other relations that they couldn't, but finally they were two Republicans who had got so close together that they became so intimately acquainted that they separated and through their hostilities I might say we owe today the right we have to make new laws. My friends, when we consider how those laws have been made it seems as if the people had more than wisdom when they chose as they did. I want to tell you every day increases my confidence in Woodrow Wilson.

"I am near enough to him to get real well acquainted, near enough to him to know his point of view and it is the view of the people of this country. I don't know what history will say of him, no one can say that, as history is written by so many people, but I know that it will say that he is one who thinks. He doesn't ask anyone what to think. He makes up his own mind and having the interests of the people in mind, it is not strange he finds he is in harmony with the multitudes of the people of this country. He has already had a chance to show his ideas on many subjects. He has tried to select men who in his opinion are fit for the work that they have to perform, and while he has tried to reward men who have done good work for the party, he has not been willing to sacrifice the public interest merely to place a political friend.

"The first thing he took up was the tariff question and he took it up from the standpoint of the consumer. He has had splendid assistance in the work and one of the most loyal was your distinguished congressman, who has spoken to you tonight. The bill when it went through the House was the best tariff measure of half a century, and when it went to the Senate it found a different kind of a Senate from what had received former reform bills. Heretofore when a good bill went we seemed to hear, 'Farewell, we never shall meet again,' and we hardly expected then to get anything good out of the Senate, but in the last few years there has been a change, the bill providing for the direct election of senators being important in this connection.

INCOME TAX RAISED.

"When this bill passed the House the income tax was placed at from one to four per cent, which was changed by the Senate, raising it from one to seven per cent.

"My friends it is a tremendous advantage to have the White House on the side of the people, and it is the first time we have had it for a long while. The president is in a position to speak so that all can hear. When he speaks the people take notice.

"Senator LaFollette sent out 2,500 inquiries to manufacturers asking their opinion on the schedules and asking information in regard to the cost of production and sixty-six only reported and very few paid any attention to the cost of production. Then the president took up the currency question. Anybody who had a plan could bring it in and he would go over it with them. It was the people's bill—it was the first one of the people's. It was the first measure in a generation that recognizes that the government is one to issue money and not the corporations.

"The president recognized that the money was the people's and that other banks should benefit by it, and not alone the National banks. The measure provides that the state banks should be permitted to come in and share in what had been a monopoly for the National banks.

"I suppose that if there was one thing for which the Republican thought it necessary to have a Republican president it was to deal in international affairs. President Wilson had succeeded quite well in this matter. I don't know what any other president has had any more trouble some questions to solve than he had and if any of you want more information concerning his efficiency, you need only to read his recent message to congress on the Mexican situation which has touched the heart of the whole world."

Do Your Part to Nominate a Democratic Ticket September 16—Then Boost Its Election.

Enrollment of Voters.

The enrollment of the voters as made by the assessors and returned to the County Commissioners office show many interesting facts. Several thousand voters have deprived themselves of taking part in the primary on next Tuesday, Sept. 16, for only the enrolled members of the respective parties are permitted to vote at any primary election. The failure of enrollment resulted largely in two ways. When the assessor handed each voter a slip upon which to sign his name and party the voter did not at once comply and did not return the slip to the assessor. Or when the assessor did not find the voter at home and left the certificate to be signed and returned to him, the voter neglected to do so. Though several thousand voters failed to declare their party allegiance and can not vote at the primary, they can, however, vote at the election in November, being fully qualified to do so. The following is the result in the various districts of the county.

DEMOCRATIC ENROLLED VOTERS.

Abbotstown	51
Arendtsville	26
Bendersville	31
Berwick	64
Biglerville	18
Butler	54
Conewago	129
Cumberland	122
East Berlin	76
Fairfield	25
Franklin	136
Freedom	26
Germany	138
Gettysburg 1 ward	119
Gettysburg 2 ward	38
Gettysburg 3 ward	101
Hamilton	82
Hamiltonban	109
Highland	22
Huntington District No. 1	68
Huntington District No. 2	21
Latimore	27
Liberty	14
Littlestown	74
McSherrystown 1 ward	35
McSherrystown 2 ward	10
Menallen	10
Mt. Joy	10

Mt. Pleasant	300
New Oxford	75
Oxford	140
Reading	82
Straban	145
Tyrone District No. 1	34
Tyrone District No. 2	36
Union	141
York Springs	29

Total 3176

REPUBLICAN ENROLLED VOTERS.

Abbotstown	25
Arendtsville	32
Bendersville	34
Berwick	27
Biglerville	14
Butler	41
Conewago	44
Cumberland	99
East Berlin	52
Fairfield	11
Franklin	74
Freedom	25
Germany	23
Gettysburg 1 ward	72
Gettysburg 2 ward	118
Gettysburg 3 ward	96
Hamilton	26
Hamiltonban	102
Highland	18
Huntington District No. 1	51
Huntington District No. 2	10
Latimore	124
Liberty	26
Littlestown	61
McSherrystown 1 ward	17
McSherrystown 2 ward	25
Menallen	43
Mt. Joy	50
Mt. Pleasant	75
New Oxford	34
Oxford	34
Reading	15
Straban	109
Tyrone District No. 1	54
Tyrone District No. 2	24
Union	34
York Springs	24

Total 1758

WASHINGTON ENROLLED VOTERS

Voters of the Washington party are not found in every election district and only districts where enrolled are included in the list below.

Abbotstown	1
Arendtsville	5
Bendersville	1
Biglerville	12
Butler	91
Conewago	5
Cumberland	10
East Berlin	2
Fairfield	46
Franklin	1
Freedom	3
Germany	3
Gettysburg 1 ward	21
Gettysburg 2 ward	22
Gettysburg 3 ward	10
Hamilton	9
Hamiltonban	10
Highland	10
Huntington District No. 1	11
Huntington District No. 2	2
Latimore	7
Littlestown	64
Liberty	3
McSherrystown 1 ward	3
McSherrystown 2 ward	7
Menallen	79
Mt. Joy	19
Mt. Pleasant	8
New Oxford	6
Oxford	1
Reading	4
Straban	11
Tyrone District No. 1	1
Union	1
York Springs	5

Total 490

VOTERS NOT DECLARED.

Abbotstown	18
Arendtsville	13
Bendersville	49
Berwick	55
Biglerville	123
Butler	92
Conewago	204
Cumberland	123
East Berlin	60
Fairfield	29
Franklin	219
Freedom	48
Germany	20
Gettysburg 1 ward	256
Gettysburg 2 ward	108
Gettysburg 3 ward	213
Hamilton	55
Hamiltonban	151
Highland	54
Huntington District No. 1	119
Huntington District No. 2	78
Latimore	121
Liberty	79
Littlestown	114
McSherrystown 1 ward	52
McSherrystown 2 ward	79
Menallen	214
Mt. Joy	132
Mt. Pleasant	69
New Oxford	186
Oxford	81
Reading	191
Straban	104
Tyrone District No. 1	54
Tyrone District No. 2	48
Union	31
York Springs	31

Total 3652


There were a few scattering declarations given by the voters. One in Straban and Cumberland called themselves Bull Moose, there were about two dozen Prohibitionists, several dozen Socialists, here and there a Progressive and one independent.

PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO

Leave Gettysburg at 10.35 A. M., connecting via Highfield, with Chicago Limited, through sleepers, observation, parlor and club cars attached. Arrive Pittsburgh 7.30 P. M., and Chicago 7.59 A. M., via the

WESTERN MARYLAND LINES

Brighten Up...



BRIGHTEN-UP! Now is the time to protect your home from the storms and snows of the coming winter months, for unless the paint film is sound and in good condition, the frosts and damp will get into the lumber and open up the grain and gradually start cracking, checking and decay. Then there'll be need for repairs, and it's far cheaper to paint now than to repair or rebuild later on.

But when you paint, be sure to use *good paint*. It's always the most economical in the end. Cheap, inferior paints don't last and then you have all the trouble and expense of painting again. You shouldn't figure by the gallon; figure by the surface the paint covers and the time it wears. That's the sensible way.

We recommend Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP), because we know it's made of the purest materials: pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil and driers. SWP represents the most scientific combination of these ingredients, mixed and ground by powerful machinery. The formula is on every can. SWP is the best paint to use, covers the greatest surface and wears the longest.

Come in and get a color card and let us tell you what colors will look best on your home.

GETTYSBURG DEPARTMENT STORE

The Secret . . . of Shapeliness

is found in the MILLER CORSET. Better far, an old gown with a MILLER Corset to lend it shapeliness and style so long as a shred holds together, than a smart new frock done the injustice of a limp and shapeless corset.

The well-dressed woman does not need to be told that the MILLER Corsets are the shapeliest and most fashionable, as well as the most economical in wear for that is the kind she is wearing.

Do the fair thing by your figure and your purse with the grace, comfort and wear of a MILLER Corset. Our well equipped Corset Department carries a full line of the MILLER Models, costing only \$1.00.

Special Models
MILLER AND D. & H. SPECIAL
Both \$1.00.

Dougherty & Hartley

—Mrs. Albert Feaser has returned to Littlestown after visiting her daughter Mrs. Carson Bumbaugh. Mrs. Bumbaugh will go to Littlestown next week to make her future home with her parents.

—Mrs. and Mrs. Elmer Stover and family have returned to Washington after a short visit with relatives here.

—Misses of Walker's Theatre announced to show goers, "Within the Law" is the biggest and best production ever booked in Gettysburg, featuring two cars to carry the production. A cast of 25 people. Positively the best cast and same scenery that toured New York last season.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates scrofula and all other humors, cures all their effects, makes the blood rich and abundant, strengthens all the vital organs. Take it.

Get it today in any drug store, or check our ad in the Sarsaparilla.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Professional Cards

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office Crawford Building, Balto. St.

Chas. B. Stauffer, D.D.S.
DENTIST, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office Second Floor of Star and Sentinel Buildings, Balto. St.

John D. Keith
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office First National Bank Building, Centre Square.

S. S. Neely
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office in Star and Sentinel Buildings, 2d Floor, Balto. St., over Cash Store.

Charles E. Stahle
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office in First National Bank Building, Centre Square. All legal business entrusted to him, will receive prompt and careful attention.

Wm. McSherry, Jr.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Will carefully and promptly attend to a legal business entrusted to him. Office at Harris, St., opposite the Court House.

Donald P. McPherson
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office second floor of Star and Sentinel Buildings, Baltimore Street. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him.

Wm. McClellan
Late Pres. Judge, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Law Offices in Compiler Building, Baltimore Street, a few doors above Court House, on opposite side of street.

J. L. Williams
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office in First National Bank Building, Centre Square.

Wm. Bersh
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WILSON'S REMEDY
EFFICIENT IN
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,
CATARRH, GRIPPE, STOMACH DYSPEPSIA, ETC.

From a Minister in New York: "I was troubled all winter with a cold. My attention was directed to Wilson's Remedy which I used with splendid effect."

From a lady in Michigan: "I need your 'Remedy' for my cold. It has saved me from ending my days with consumption. There is no cure for a cold except by using Wilson's Remedy. I have tried every other remedy, but it is the only one that has cured me."

If you are suffering from any form of cold, cough, or asthma, get Wilson's Remedy. Send for free full information to Wilson's Remedy, Westwood, N. J.

Constipation

"For many years I was troubled, in spite of all so-called remedies I used. At last I found quick relief and cure in these mild, yet thorough and really wonderful"

DR. KING'S New Life Pills

Adolph Schiebeck, Buffalo, N. Y.
25 CENTS PER BOTTLE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Western Maryland Ry.
JUNE 18, 1913

Trains leave Gettysburg as follows:

8.05 a. m., daily except Sunday for Baltimore, Hanover, and York and all intermediate points.

10.35 a. m., daily for Fairfield, Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Hancock, Cumberland, Elkins and all points westward.

12.25 p. m., daily except Sunday for Hanover, York and intermediate points.

5.50 p. m., daily for Baltimore, Hanover, York and all intermediate points.

6.58 p. m., daily except Sunday, for B. & H. Div. points to Highfield also Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Shippensburg, Hancock, Cumberland, Pittsburg and all points west.

7.00 p. m., Sundays only for New Oxford, Hanover, York, Baltimore and intermediate points.

A. R. MERRICK, F. M. HOWELL,
Gen. Supt. G. P. A.

H. B. Bender,
UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

Gives first class service. All calls promptly answered either day or night.

TELEPHONE
HOUSE NO. 1902 STORE NO. 91

GETTYSBURG MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

NORTH OF READING FREIGHT DEPOT.

We can furnish anything desirable in the Monumental line. Monuments, Headstones, Sillars, Posts, etc., in Granite and Marble of the best material finely finished and at reasonable prices. It will be to the advantage of those contemplating the erection of a memorial to departed friends, to call and examine our stock, workmanship and prices before placing an order.

L. H. MEALS PROP

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

29th Annual Exhibition
—OF—
THE : HANOVER : FAIR
HANOVER, PENNA.
September 16, 17, 18, 19, 1913

MEMBER OF PEN-MAR CIRCUIT
Bigger and Better Than Ever

\$4000 Racing Purses \$4000
Trotting and Pacing Races Every Day

Increased Premiums in every Department

SENSATIONAL FREE ATTRACTIONS

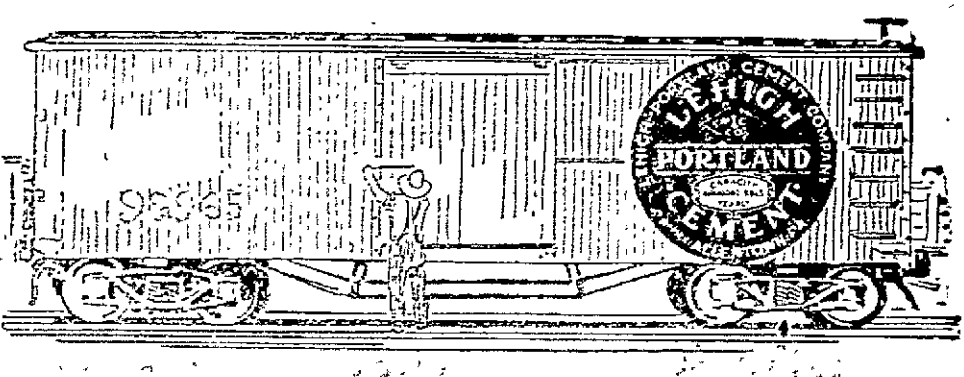
BIG POULTRY SHOW; FINE MUSIC

EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILROADS

ADMISSION 25 CENTS to all parts of the ground except Race Track Infield and Grand Stand

Send for a Premium List.

J. B. MILLER, Sec'y.
C. J. DELONE, Pres. **T. J. LITTLE, Treas.**



A Car of Lehigh Just Arrived

We have just unloaded a car of Lehigh Portland Cement at our warehouse. If you are in the market for cement this is a chance you cannot afford to overlook. Lehigh is a cement which gives you the best value, for it is ground to such a fineness that it makes the strongest concrete.

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT

has been used on many of the largest municipal and paving contracts throughout the country—a good test of its reliability. It will give you the best satisfaction in your concrete work. Come in and let us figure on your requirements.

GETTYSBURG DEPARTMENT STORE

Are You Getting Ready to Build?

If so let us supply the building materials—Lumber, Roofing, Slate, Terra Cotta Tiles, Patent Wall Plasters—Dealer also in COAL, WOOD and PREPARED COKE.

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE CEMENT SUGGESTIONS

Make the Chimney Cap of Cement

It will be stronger even than stone and will not fall apart like a chimney top of brick. Get a bag of

EDISON PORTLAND CEMENT

and make your own. There are lots of other things about your place you can make of cement. You'll find "Edison" Cement the most economical because, being ground finer than any other cement in the world, it works better and goes farther. Anything you want to know about mixtures cement we'll gladly tell you.

J. O. BLOCHER, Railroad & Carlisle Sts.

Makes Your Baby Comfortable

Watch baby crawl after a dose of

DR. FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP

You want no better recommendation. Other mothers tell the same tale. Have it handy if you want to prevent Cholera Infantum and cure all infant complaints. Best for bowel troubles. Can be given to babies one day old. Costs 25 cents. All druggists sell it. Trial bottle free if you mention this paper.

Made by DR. D. FAHRNEY & SON, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

AS YOU FEAR CANCER

TUMOR GROWTH BUNCHES

You will be glad to know of this successful non-surgical system of treatment. No knife, x-ray, radium or serum.

"I am a clergyman and G. A. R. veteran. I thank God that I went to the Bing, Hamon Cancerium and Sanitarium. I had 3 cancers on cheek and lip, one of 5 years duration. Other cancer doctors failed. My face is well. Scars hardly noticeable. A wonderful cure without knife or loss of blood and Dr. S. Andral Kilmer's De-Cancerizing System. My age was 67. I saw ladies being treated for cancers as large as saucers, who went away rejoicing. Send for Dr. S. Andral Kilmer's Red Book and see my picture and report. Gratitude and a desire to be of benefit to sufferers, impel me to state this for the public good."

Rev. D. Monahan, Danville, Illinois.

Come now for treatment, or Write to Ringham Cancerium and Sanitarium, Ringham, N. Y. Telephone 1001-J

Send for Free Red Book full of proofs and approvals, as pages illustrations and clinical reports of marvelous recoveries from epithelioma, sarcoma, carcinoma or cancer.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

FOR RHEUMATISM KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Read the Compiler

5 ct. package HOUSEHOLD WAX

For Preserving, Laundry, Etc.

ASK YOUR GROCER

WAVERLY OIL WORKS CO.

Independent Dealers GETTYSBURG, PA.

For Sale.

Eligible building lots fronting on East side of North Stratton Street Gettysburg, Pa., 123 feet in all, or separate lots of 42, 50 and 31 ft. frontage, opposite end of Water street.

WM. & WM. ARCH. McCLEAN.
Advertisement

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

FOR BACKACHE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

THE BEAUTIFUL

It Is Dwarfed or Enhanced by Comparison

By ARTHUR TOWNSEND

There was once a man on whose walls hung a picture that he did not think in keeping with the other works of art in his house. He concluded to replace it and thought that while he was on the job he might better buy something of real worth. So he consulted a connoisseur, who selected a painting that cost a hundred dollars. When the picture was hung the others looked so cheap that he spent a thousand dollars more in replacing them with others up to the standard of the first. So after that he went abroad, where he saw a great many beautiful works of art, and brought two or three that he especially favored home with him. When he got them hung the others looked so poor that, despatching of buying up the standard to his foreign acquisitions, he made a bonfire of the whole lot.

This story is the keynote to another which I am about to tell. When I went out to Colorado a good many years ago I found in the mining districts on Clear creek, up in the mountains west of Denver, few women in comparison with the number of men. I had not been there long before I noticed that when I met a woman she looked refined and some of the women comely.

One day I approached a man "washing" for gold on the margin of the creek and fell into conversation with him. While doing so a couple of young women came and looked at him rocking his pan and taking out the little particles of gold left in the sediment. "Pretty girls, those," I remarked as the women went away.

"Pretty enough outside."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Stranger," he said, pausing in his work, "don't you never trust your judgment on women folks except when there is a lot of 'em together—anyway, as many as there are men. It's like what you buy in a store, if it's only a brass candlestick. It isn't much to look at among the other candlesticks even if it's one of the purtiest, but just you get it home by itself and it'll shine for all it's worth."

"Are you a married man?" I asked.

"Married! Not on your life. I had an awful narrow escape once, though."

"Tell me about it."

"My experience cost me some dust, I can tell you, but it was worth it, and I've never regretted buyin' it. When I first come out here there wasn't a woman nearer than Denver. We miners didn't have nobody to look at except each other, and we was the most freckled faced, slab sided, dod rotter set you ever see. We didn't none of us wash oftener than once a week, and some of us didn't wash at all. Them as didn't wear beards was the worst lookin' of all. Their faces was always covered with stubble."

"Do you know," I interrupted, "why you became so slovenly?"

"Why, stranger?"

"Because you were not subject to the refining influence of women."

"The refining influence of women! That's what I'm goin' to tell you about. We got refined all of a sudden. There was a gal come up here from somers—Kansas City or St. Joe or Omaha. I reckon—with her father, who was a minister or an evangelist or somepin of that kind, and said he'd come to look after our souls. Before he come we was lookin' for gold, and after he come we was lookin' for his daughter. Her hair was like the sun shinin' on red sandstone. She said it was auburn. Her complexion was what she called olive, and her eyes was—well, I don't remember the color of her eyes, but they was beautiful.

"The parson—Woodbridge was his name; his daughter's name was Lillian—he went into a cabin where the two lived together, the father distributin' tracts, the daughter doin' his cookin' for him. When night come on the cabin was crowded with us men callin' on Lillian, just like musketers in a room with a light in it. So her father said we'd better come one at a time, and Lillian laughed and give us all an evenin'. There bein' six of us, we just took up the week, all except Sunday, when her father wouldn't allow no visitors. On that evenin' from 7 to 8 he used to give us a Bible lesson.

"My evenin' was Tuesday. The first Tuesday I went to see Lillian I got spoony and was goin' to put my arm around her when she stopped me.

"You'll tell," she said.

"I swear by all that's holy I won't."

"There's five other men comin' here," she said, "and I like you best of all, but if I grant you favors it'll make 'em all mad."

"Just you trust me to keep mum."

"I succeeded in convincin' her that I was reliable, and she soon got enough confidence in me to let me kiss her once every Tuesday evenin' when I was goin' to my cabin. I kept mum, and in a few weeks I got ahead of the whole lot of fellers, and Lillian admitted that she loved me. But when I asked her to marry me she told me her father wanted her to marry some one

else and she couldn't go back on the dear old man, and there we was.

"Then comes where two young hearts are bent together and some old curmudgeon of a father or a mother or both opposes 'em, don't have no sympathies, seems mighty hard I've never seen so a fellow get up over anything in my life as I was over that. Lillian was as scornful about it as I. She wouldn't marry me in spite of her father, and she wouldn't run away with me. I only had one evenin' in the week with her, and the rest of the time I was thinkin' that another fellow was tryin' to get her away from me.

"The whole lot of us was affected by the gal. The other five fellows, not knowin' that I'd got ahead of 'em, went on makin' their calls, and I didn't do it but every one of 'em was tryin' to get the gal, for when a man's in love he won't let her alone. Wood had been good friend, before the parson and his daughter came among us, and now, instead of his makin' us better, he'd made us worse. Every one of us was ready to put lead into every other one.

"At last I told Lillian I couldn't stand the racket any longer and she must do one of three things—she must cut with me forever, or she must marry me in spite of her father, or she must run away with me.

"This broke her all up. She said she couldn't part with me now, she dare not defy her father, and the only thing she would think of doin' was to run away and be married somers else. She asked me how we was goin' to get on for a livin'. I told her not to worry about that; I'd been washin' for gold all summer and hadn't any way to spend money in such a place, so I had saved nearly all of it. I had enough gold to make up \$1,000 or \$1,200. This seemed to make her feel easier, and by a good deal of coaxin' I at last got her promise to elope.

"I proposed to light out when it was dark, walk down the road and take the stage for Denver when it came along. She didn't seem to like this plan very much; she said she'd sound her father about her marryin' me and since then he'd been mighty suspicious of her. She'd told him that she must go down to Denver to do some shoppin', and the old man had consented to have her go. I could follow her there in a few days.

"I agreed to this plan, but there was a hitch. She said she couldn't be married without a trussoo. If she waited for me to come and buy it for her it would be too late, for as soon as I left the creek her father would suspect somepin and we'd have to light out of Denver on my arrival there. I asked her why she couldn't buy the trussoo before I came, and she said she hadn't any money and her father would give her only enough to buy a few things. He was dead against the shiftness of vain decoration of the body. I fixed it all right by tellin' her that I would give her the money for the trussoo and asked her how much it would cost. She said she didn't know; the best way would be for her to carry the dust with her, spend what was necessary and we'd have the rest when I got there in cash ready to pay our expenses to the east. She said she must be economical, for we'd need all we had to begin life together after we was married.

"When the day came around for Lillian's departure on her supposed shopping trip she was mighty broken up. She said I wasn't to see her off, but go right on with my daily work. And so I did. It seemed to me that every man besides myself had somepin on his mind that day. I reckoned some of 'em would be waitin' for the stage to say goodby to her. But every man went on washin' gold. If any one said anything about Lillian's trip to Denver nobody seemed to notice it, or if they did they'd say, 'Oh, she'll be back for the old man's Sunday exercises,' or somepin like that.

"Lillian and I had agreed that she was to have three days to buy the trussoo, and I was to go down on the third day after she left us. The first mornin' after she'd gone I heard some one say: 'I wonder what's become of the parson? His cabin's deserted.' I pricked up my ears at this. If he had suspected the real object of his daughter's goin' to Denver and had gone after her the game was up. And if the game was up where was the dust I had given her? I tell you I felt on easy.

"Before noon I heard one of the men say to another: 'She socked the whole six, all except me. I backed out at the last minute.' This was too much, and I asked what he was talkin' about. He told me that the gal had taken the money of five different men to buy a trussoo with. Her father had likely joined her, and together they had left for parts unknown."

The speaker turned from his story to his pan, which he rocked in a melancholy fashion, but presently concluded: "It all came from seein' a gal alone by herself without any other woman around. I drifted east after that where I saw lots of women together and there was hardly one of 'em that looked especially purty. One day I went into a restaurant, and who do you suppose one of the hash slinger was? She was Lillian.

"I pulled my hat down over my eyes so she couldn't see my face, and when I paid my check, pointin' to the hash slinger, I asked the proprietor somepin about her. He said her name was Mags Doolan. He'd never heard of her havin' a father, but knew little about her, since she'd come in and asked for a job off the street when he was short of help.

"Stranger, you'd ought to see that gal with the eyes I did. Her auburn hair was a fiery red; her olive complexion was a freckle tan; her eyes was a kind of green. She was the worst lookin' thing you ever saw."

Fidelity.

Thomas Nelson Page, describing in Washington the devotion of the old time Virginia slave, said:

"They tell a story about a certain Chandler Montton and his servant, Tom.

"It was in the days of duelling, and young Marse Chan had reached the age when he should learn to handle a duelling pistol. Accordingly every mornin' old Tom would load up a pair of pistols, and, crouching behind a stone wall, he would spring up suddenly, shout, 'Now, then, Marse Chan, one, two, free, fire!' and he'd bob down again before the youth could hit him.

"But Marse Chan improved rapidly. After a week's practice he could put a hole through old Tom's hat at every shot. 'This is mighty delighted the faithful body's servant.

"'Keep on, Marse Chan! Keep on!' he cheered. 'And if you kin git de hand up a little mite quicker, in an other week you'll be birtin' me in the shoulder, make my words!'"—New York Tribune.

How He Broke Into Literature.

Frederic Harrison was a close friend of George Eliot, and she often asked his advice in regard to points of law that came up in the course of her stories. She particularly needed legal advice in a vital part of "Felix Holt," for, conscientious worker as she was and as all really great artists are, she was not content to make a guess.

Mr. Harrison listened as gravely to the presentation of her problem as if it concerned real individuals. The next day he sent her a carefully and concisely worded opinion, which she used in her book just as he wrote it. In the story it is ascribed to "the attorney general" and is referred to as "final authority."

Mr. Harrison was both surprised and pleased to see his own words used. He expected that the novelist would wish to express his legal opinion in her own language. "Thanks to George Eliot," he said, with a smile, "I have written something that will live forever in English literature."

Gangrene.

Gangrene is the death of a part of the living body. Sometimes it results from an injury, such as burning or frostbite, or from a surgical operation. Sometimes it is the consequence of a physical condition, with such causes as diabetes or senility or embolism. Whatever the cause or whatever form it takes, it means that the obstruction to circulation has been so complete as to prevent local nutrition and to bring about the death of the part. As impaired circulation is at the root of the trouble, the treatment must try to restore the circulation and combat the inflammation. Local heat is the best means of restoring the circulation. Hot bottles or warm irrigations or bandages of hot fannels may be used. Gangrene is not a matter for home treatment except under the constant and watchful care of the physician, for in many cases operation is the only means of saving life.

The Foot of the Reindeer.

The foot of the reindeer is most peculiar in construction. It is cloven through the middle, and each half curved upward in front. It is slightly elongated and capable of a considerable amount of expansion. When glazed on an irregular surface which is difficult to traverse, the animal contracts the feet into a sort of claw, by which a firm hold is secured. When moving rapidly the two portions of the foot as it is lifting strike together, the hoofs making a continuous clattering noise, which may be heard at a considerable distance. It is this peculiarity of the feet that makes the reindeer so sure footed and so valuable in rocky and uneven country, where almost any other animal would prove a failure as a beast of burden.

Sentient Alarm Clocks.

"Devil dogs" are a species of alarm clock used in Greece for the purpose of keeping persons awake, such as watchmen, stage drivers and railroad men. They are generally small black dogs. Should the person whom the "devil dog" is detailed to keep awake be a stage driver, the dog is strapped to a little stool beside him, and throughout the journey he keeps up a sharp barking, often causing the passengers to keep awake as well as the driver. At times he will pause for a minute or two to moisten his parched, rasped throat at the basin of water set before him and then begin again.

Economy.

"And you used to say you were willing to die for me?"

"So I am."

"And yet you refuse me a new dress?"

"But look at the cost of it!"

"It's cheaper than a funeral!"—Boston Post.

Hard Luck.

"Say, Weary, didn't I see you sawin' wood yesterday?"

"Yes. Dat was one of dem sad occasions when a man what's lazy finds he can't afford to be idle."—Exchange.

Potent Attractions.

Tom—Women don't love men for what they really are, but for what they have done. Kitty—And men love women for what their fathers have done.—Puck.

Probably.

"That boat embraces many points in its stops."

"That's why, then. It is always hugging the shore."—Baltimore American.

Little minds are vexed with trifles.—Le Rochefoucauld

THE BEAUTIFUL

It Is Dwarfed or Enhanced by Comparison

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